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Vatican Assails Racism

Document Cites Anti-Semitism And Apartheid

By Peter Steinfels
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The Vatican condemned all forms of racism Friday in a major document touching upon apartheid, anti-Semitism, tribal conflicts, the rights of aboriginal peoples and the discrimination encountered by migrants.

The 8,000-word document, drawn up at the request of Pope John Paul II by the Pontifical Commission for Peace and Justice and issued in Vatican City, declared that "harboring racist thoughts and entertaining racist attitudes is a sin."

Singling out apartheid in South Africa as "an extreme case of a vision of racial inequality," the statement said, "Change is absolutely necessary and urgent here."

But the Vatican document also said, "It would be hypocritical to point a finger at only one country; rejection based on race exists on every continent. Many practice a discrimination in fact, which they abhor in law."

Titled "The Church and Racism," the document called anti-Semitism "the most tragic form that racist ideology has assumed in our century."

After distinguishing anti-Zionism, which "questions the state of Israel and its policies," from anti-Semitism, the Vatican document warned that anti-Zionism "serves at times as a screen for anti-Semitism."

This was the Vatican's first statement on anti-Zionism, according to Eugene Fisher, director of the Office for Catholic-Jewish Relations of the United States Catholic bishops. Mr. Fisher said that church authorities had condemned racism before, but that the new document was noteworthy for providing a "full-scale analysis" of racism across problems that are often debated separately.

He pointed to the way the document linked Third World concerns with anti-Semitism, finding the roots of later racist ideologies in early efforts to justify colonial exploitation of native peoples in the Americas and to defend the slave trade.

Mr. Fisher said the document, although not a papal encyclical, should have a similar moral weight among Catholics, obliging them to "study and grapple with it" with great seriousness.

In a passage that appeared to have special pertinence to West European nations like France, Britain and West Germany, where influxes of immigrants and foreign workers have stirred nationalist reactions, the document described how prejudices against foreigners produced "xenophobic nationalism" that degenerated into "xenophobia or even racial hatred."

In regard to large-scale immigration, See VATICAN, Page 5

Kiosk

Food Infections Probed in U.K.

LONDON (AP) — A food-poisoning scare prompted the government Friday to open an inquiry into food-borne diseases and to warn pregnant women against eating soft cheeses, as farmers were ordered to slaughter any chicken flocks infected with salmonella bacteria.

The moves followed the disclosure of a confidential government report confirming that there was a salmonella epidemic in British chicken flocks. Sir Donald Acheson, the government's chief medical officer, warned pregnant women off popular soft cheeses like Camembert and Brie after these were linked to listeria infections in Britain and abroad.

General News

Abraham Lincoln's work as a small-town lawyer is detailed in a newly uncovered court transcript. Page 2.
South Africa and Mozambique discussed a pact similar to that over Angola. Page 5.

Arts/Lesure

Gold and silver shine in two Paris-arts shows. Source Melikan reports. Page 7.

Weather
Crossword Page 6.

Dow Jones
The Dollar
Down 36.97
DM 1.8713
Pound 1.7465
Yen 126.70
FF 6.3615

Kohl Surprises Allies With Call for Missile Delay

By Robert McCartney
Washington Post Service
BONN — After sending conflicting signals for more than a year on what Bonn's allies view as a vital security issue, Chancellor Helmut Kohl now wants NATO to postpone for at least two years a decision on whether to modernize short-range nuclear missiles based in Europe.

His statement on Lance missiles, three months before the Atlantic alliance is scheduled to make a formal decision on the issue, is likely to disappoint the United States and Britain. By urging a delay to 1991 or 1992, according to West German and U.S. officials, Mr. Kohl surprised his own Foreign Ministry, which had championed such a move, and U.S. diplomats based in Europe.

But West German and foreign political

observers said they expected that the United States and Britain would accept Mr. Kohl's position, partly out of fear that a decision this year to modernize might have such a severe political impact on his center-right coalition that a more leftist-oriented government could come to power in Bonn in the 1990 elections.

Mr. Kohl reaffirmed that he was "a strict opponent" of scrapping all ground-based, short-range nuclear missiles, and left open the possibility that NATO eventually could deploy a modernized version of the Lance, which has a range of 110 kilometers (70 miles). He further said that West Germany and its NATO partners would reach "a common solution."

Bonn is particularly sensitive about NATO's ground-based short-range nuclear forces because two-thirds of the 88 Lance

launchers are deployed in West Germany and because they most likely would be used on German soil in war. The 88 launchers are capable of carrying a total of 600 warheads.

The chancellor told a London-based newspaper, The Financial Times, that NATO's short-range Lance missiles would remain "sufficient and intact" until 1995. "The real decision over the production will be in 1991-1992," he was quoted as saying in the newspaper Friday.

Mr. Kohl's statements were confirmed Friday by the chief government spokesman, Friedhelm Ost.

West German officials said the chancellor spoke out now about the missiles partly in response to recent Warsaw Pact announcements of unilateral cuts in conventional forces. The government, they said,

believes that a decision this year on modernization will send the wrong signal at a time of East-West détente.

"In a dynamic process of disarmament, we don't need any decisions," Mr. Ost said. "Instead, we must keep options open."

Mr. Kohl also responded to the disarray showing by his coalition's parties in the Jan. 29 elections in West Berlin, the officials said. They said that Mr. Kohl favored postponing a modernization decision until after the next parliamentary elections, in December 1990. Recent opinion polls show a clear majority of West Germans oppose an early decision on modernization. The left-of-center Social Democrats, the principal opposition party, also favors a delay.

In the interview, Mr. Kohl brushed aside See KOHL, Page 5



In a sea of turbans, hundreds of Afghan guerrillas, exiles and scholars assembled near Islamabad on Friday for discussions on a future Islamic government in Afghanistan.

Afghan Rebel Talks on Government Begin Amid Confusion

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan. — With cries of "Down with Russia!" and "God is great!" several hundred Afghans met in Pakistan on Friday in the hope of forming the next government of Afghanistan.

But even as the delegates assembled, diplomats were saying that an interim, basically civilian, government that might emerge was likely to have a short life. Guerrilla commanders inside Afghanistan, close to tasting military victory, are likely to begin exerting political power. Some of these commanders are represented at the Pakistan assembly.

In Moscow, Soviet television said Friday that the last Soviet Army columns withdrawing from Kabul, the Afghan capital, had cleared the Salang tunnel in the Hindu Kush and were closing in on the Soviet border, less than 200 kilometers (120 miles) away. The report indicated that a crucial stage had been completed in the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, due to end by Wednesday.

The report showed armored personnel carriers and trucks spinning their tires as they ascended the Salang Pass. Snow could be seen piled along the roadside as high as the turrets of the personnel carriers.

In Afghanistan, there were re-

ports of guerrilla forces marshaling closer to Kabul.

But the Kabul airport was quiet, and a United Nations relief flight was able to take 32 tons of medicine, blankets and other supplies to Afghanistan from Pakistan. The flight, which UN officials hope will be the first in a series of airlifts, had been delayed for nearly four days.

A day of rumors and confusion attended the gathering of the Afghan consultative council, or shura. It was not clear until the meeting opened, more than an hour late, whether all the leaders of the seven-member resistance alliance based in Pakistan would attend, as last-

minute squabbles threatened to delay or postpone the session.

When a rampaging army of hundreds of international journalists were finally allowed into the conference hall, the seven were all there: Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, Mawlawi Yunis Khalis, Burhanuddin Rabbani, Abdul Rasul Sayyaf, Mawlawi Nahi Mohammad, Sibghatullah Mujaddidi and Sayid Ahmed Gailani.

These men all have private guerrilla armies, over which they have varying degrees of control. Western diplomats take the view that these Pakistan-based alliance leaders are fast slipping into powerlessness as field commanders in-

side Afghanistan position themselves to capture the remaining towns and cities held by the government of Major General Najib, the Afghan leader.

These diplomats believe that the only relevant role left to the alliance leaders, most of whom have spent nine long years of war in comfortable homes in the Pakistani border city of Peshawar, is in a transitional government.

This interim government would give commanders of the present Afghan regime something to which to surrender, possibly saving Afghan lives. It would also give the Soviet

See AFGHAN, Page 5

It's Hope vs. History as Soviets Debate Gorbachev's Chances

By David Remnick
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Will Mikhail S. Gorbachev be overthrown? And if so, when, how and by whom?

Even in the midst of an era of openness and what the Soviet state is advertising as its first democratic election campaign, a swift upheaval in the leadership is never far from the mind of anyone old enough to remember the Kremlin's history of palace politics.

At a recent neighborhood meeting in Moscow, a progressive historian, Yuri F. Karyakin, rose to speak in support of the candidacy for a seat in parliament of Vitali A. Korotich, the liberal editor of the magazine Ogoniok. After his speech, one of the first questions from the floor

was, "When they throw out Gorbachev, will you still fight for reform?"

Mr. Karyakin vowed that he and his fellow liberals would fight to the end, but the question, and its fatalistic "when," had more meaning than the answer.

Public knowledge of what is euphemistically called "political transition" in the Soviet Union has been informed lately by dozens of articles describing in detail for the first time here the neo-Stalinist overthrow of Nikita S. Khrushchev in 1964.

Those machinations, led by Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Communist Party ideologist, Mikhail A. Suslov, and other Kremlin leaders, have been made public, it seems, both as a lesson in history and a cautionary tale.

"As much as people want Gorbachev to succeed, we all have memories of

Khrushchev," one Moscow intellectual commented. "We still have no guarantees against that happening again. Hope is not the same as law and institutions."

There are many who say they believe that Mr. Gorbachev, the Communist Party leader and Soviet president, faces no political danger. Yet their historical confidence seems to others like a variation on Samuel Johnson's remark about second marriages being the triumph of hope over experience.

"The people are not satisfied, that is true, but they still support Gorbachev," says Grigori I. Balabanov, a leading liberal editor. "It is painful, but they want to give him time. There is no great single opponent that anyone can see, no one serious opposition figure."

Even in the era of glasnost, or open-

ness, overthrow is still a touchy subject. It remains what Soviets often call "a zone of silence." Indeed, the Soviet leader is still an "inaccessible" figure, according to a recent critical analysis written by Sergei I. Andreyev, a political commentator, in the literary journal Neva. Discussion of Mr. Gorbachev's political future or capabilities almost never reaches the press.

So when a writer for several West European newspapers quoted Andrei D. Sakharov, the human rights activist, as saying that Mr. Gorbachev could be overthrown soon, and when Mr. Sakharov's wife, Yelena G. Bonner, added that she "wouldn't bet 10 rubles" on Mr. Gorbachev, the government newspaper Izvestia responded with a stinging attack reminiscent of the Brezhnev era.

Mr. Sakharov and Mrs. Bonner quickly said that their remarks had been quoted out of context. But other remarks by the couple are just as provocative. "The election system is a disaster, especially at the top," Mrs. Bonner said in an interview. "If Mikhail Gorbachev is elected by the apparatchiks, then he serves at the sufferance of the apparatchiks. They can overthrow him at any time."

Even if examined through the most optimistic eyes, the Soviet Union is a country in flux. It is a country that may be trying to jettison and reform its most totalitarian habits, but one that also lacks the institutions, the experience and the

See GORBACHEV, Page 5

Pro Wrestling Throws a Body-Slam at Fans

By Peter Kerr
New York Times Service

TRENTON, New Jersey — The promoters of professional wrestling have disclosed that their terrifying towers in spandex tights, massive creatures like Bam Bam Bigelow, Hulk Hogan and Andre the Giant, are really no more dangerous to one another than Santa Claus, the Easter Bunny and the Tooth Fairy.

But please do not repeat this. Millions of grown men do not want to know.

In an attempt to free their exhibitions from regulations that apply to boxing and other sports that cause serious injury, spokesmen for the World Wrestling Federation recently testified before the New Jersey Senate that professional wrestling is just "entertainment" and that participants are trained to avoid serious injuries.

As a result, a bill deregulating professional wrestling passed the Senate on Thursday, 37 to 1.

Spokesmen for the federation said it was pressing for deregulation in a number of states, and has achieved its goal in Connecticut and Delaware.

"If this thing were real, there would be broken bones all over the place," said Al Komjathy, an aide to state Senator

Francis J. McManimon, the sponsor of the bill. "It's entertainment. It's illusion."

Such admissions, however, fly in the face of a long-standing fiction, a willing suspension of disbelief by millions of wrestling fans.

The bizarrely clad giants who perform drop-kicks, flying body presses and a

maneuver known as a "chicken wing" — sometimes called a "hospitalizer" — in arenas and on television publicly maintain that they are engaged in real combat. Their groans, grunts and howls, they say, are true expressions of rage.

Under the legislation, the New Jersey Athletic Control Board would no longer license wrestlers, promoters, timekeepers and referees. The state would no longer require the professional wrestlers to take physical examinations before an exhibition.

er than conducting a bona fide athletic contest.

Pretty Boy Larry Sharpe is a 38-year-old wrestler with frosted bleached hair and a 260-pound (120-kilogram) frame, who operates the Monster Factory, a school for would-be wrestlers in Paulsboro. He is not so forthright about professional wrestling. "Some say it's real," he said, "some say it's a show, but if you don't know I am not going to tell you."

Sharpe recalled with an epithet the person who shattered his childhood illu-

sions of Santa Claus, and said he certainly would not inflict such pain upon fans of professional wrestling.

All around Sharpe's school, neophyte wrestlers — some with the silhouettes of top-heavy beer kegs, others shaped more like oversized meatballs — practiced bouncing around the ring, flopping onto the floor and screaming in pain, pain that somehow quickly disappeared.

Among the successful graduates of Sharpe's program is Bam Bam Bigelow. Sharpe encouraged him to gain 30 pounds, shave his head and cover his scalp with tattoos.

"He liked tattoos," Sharpe said. The key to success in picking a stage name, costume and persona, Sharpe said, is simply exaggerating existing personality traits. A shy wrestler might wish to cloak himself in black and call himself The Shadow. An extroverted student chose the sobriquet The Ultimate Party Animal.

Sharpe said he took particular pride in the careers of two midgets he trained, one of whom was previously unemployed and the other who was working as a cook at a fast-food restaurant. Now they travel the world and are known to

See FICTION, Page 15

U.S. Banks Lift Lending Rate

Dollar Gains and Stocks Fall On Inflationary Pressures

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Major U.S. banks boosted their prime lending rates Friday by half a point, to 11 percent, passing on to customers the costs of the Federal Reserve Board's get-tough policy on inflation.

The moves by Citibank, Chemical Bank and others sent the dollar soaring, and dented the U.S. stock market. Rates fears were sharpened earlier Friday and the dollar began to rise when the U.S. government reported that prices at the wholesale level surged at a 12.7 percent annual rate in January. It was the steepest increase in more than three years.

The dollar rocketed to 1.8713 Deutsche marks at the New York close from the day's low of 1.8410 DM in London, that came as world financial markets reeled in reaction to President George Bush's budget proposals.

The Dow Jones industrial average, slumped 36.97 points to close at 2,286.07, as the stock market faced the double burden of rising interest rates and doubts about a promised cut in the huge U.S. budget deficit.

U.S. Treasury bond prices tumbled after the wholesale price report, with the new 30-year bond dropping 1 21/32 to close at 98 12/32 and its yield — which moves inversely to price — rising to 9.03 percent from the 8.91 percent auction average on Thursday.

Mr. Bush shrugged off the impact of the prime-rate rise, saying it did not undercut the assumptions on which his budget was based.

"You've got to wait to see how long interest rates stay different from that which we have projected," he said in Ottawa.

The prime-rate increases by U.S. banks were the first such move in two and a half months. They were not unexpected, after increases in money-market rates.

Robert Hatcher, a dealer at Barclays Bank PLC in New York, linked the rate increase directly to the surprisingly strong rise in January U.S. production figures, which jumped 1 percent from December.

"It is obvious that there are very strong perceptions in the market See RATE, Page 12

Bush Offers Ideas, But Few Choices

Budget Sidesteps Tough Decisions Needed to Curb Federal Spending

By David Hoffman and Paul Blustein
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President George Bush has offered a budget plan replete with proposals for expanding government programs and reshaping national priorities, but it devotes little attention to the politically difficult task of curbing federal spending.

Instead of giving Congress a detailed road map for shrinking the budget deficit without raising taxes, Mr. Bush sidestepped many of the tough choices required to meet that goal.

While he has talked of reshaping priorities and of new initiatives in education, environmental protection, shelter for the homeless, and drug control, the actual spending figures in his plan show only marginal changes in the budget for 1990 that Ronald Reagan previously sent to Congress.

Mr. Bush, presenting the broad domestic policy blueprint Thurs-

day night, acknowledged that such politically unpopular decisions as eliminating government subsidies to Amtrak, the rail passenger system, may be needed. But rather than proposing subsidy cuts directly, he said the decision could be left for "deliberations and negotiations" with Congress.

Democratic congressmen complained that Mr. Bush's idea of bipartisanship seemed to involve

Democrats say Bush must specify cuts. Page 12.

making the politically popular decisions himself and dumping the painful ones on Congress.

"Many of the tough choices on deficit reduction were put off to another day," Representative Leon E. Panetta, a California Democrat who is chairman of the House Budget Committee, said of Mr. Bush's presentation.

"Our first task is to get more specifics from the administration on those choices."

"We in the Congress, and surely all Americans everywhere, are anxious to help our new president fulfill his promise of a 'kinder, gentler America,'" said House Speaker Jim Wright in his response to Mr. Bush's address. But "these goals cannot be achieved by words alone, or by symbolic gestures," Mr. Wright added. "They require money."

In the 193-page budget document, which outlines a total budget of \$1.16 trillion, Mr. Bush suggested that the deficit could be shrunk in fiscal 1990 to under the \$100 billion goal set by the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings budget law if a broad spectrum of nondefense programs were held to current year's spending levels without any increase in inflation.

He also outlined options showing how some programs, such as mass transit grants, could be slashed to pay for increasing other

See BUDGET, Page 5



Is this sport or illusion? The World Wrestling Federation calls pro wrestling "entertainment," and is seeking its deregulation. Some people disagree.

Court Transcript Shows Lincoln Was a Shrewd Trial Lawyer

By Herbert Mitgang

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois — In the summer of 1859, a year after he was defeated by Stephen A. Douglas for a U.S. Senate seat and less than a year before he received the Republican nomination for president, Abraham Lincoln spent four sweltering days, from Aug. 31 to Sept. 3, in the Sangamon circuit court in Springfield, successfully defending a young man named Peachy Quinn Harrison on a charge of murder.

A handwritten transcript of almost 100 pages from that trial has just come to light, the only such record known to exist among the thousands of civil and criminal cases that engaged Mr. Lincoln in his 24 years as a circuit-riding lawyer.

It paints a picture of a shrewd courtroom tactician, far different from the conventional portrait of a simple, small-town lawyer.

"The transcript tells us a good deal about Lincoln's courtroom manner," said John Chapin, a Springfield lawyer who is chairman of the advisory board of the Lincoln Legals, a new research project that seeks to find and eventually publish every Lincoln case. Springfield was the former president's hometown.

"It shows he was painstaking about details, probing in cross-examination, and low-key in style," Mr. Chapin said. "His language was informal — to keep

the jury on his side. But was Lincoln a slick lawyer? He was anything but!"

The former curator of the Lincoln Collection in the Illinois State Historic Preservation Agency, James T. Hickey, said, "Most trial court cases in the 1850s were summarized, not transcribed. The transcript shows how carefully Lincoln prepared a case, probed for the smallest facts, and built up a self-defense argument for his client."

The ribbon-tied transcript had been kept in a mouse-chewed shoebox in a garage in Fresno, California, where Mr. Harrison's great-grandson, now dead, once lived. It was later removed by its owner to a private home in Huntsville, Alabama. The great-grandson's widow, who prefers anonymity, was persuaded to provide a copy to the Lincoln Legals for the sake of history.

"It's the most important discovery that has turned up in the field of Lincolniana in many years," said Callum Davis, a history professor at Sangamon State University in Springfield.

Lincoln scholars surmise that the defendant's family had privately hired a shorthand reporter, Robert R. Hitt, to take down what was said so they could file an appeal in case the jury found Peachy Harrison guilty.

People in the State of Illinois vs. Peachy Quinn Harrison reveals that the defendant thrust a four-inch (10-centi-

meter), white-handled knife between the 11th and 12th ribs of Greek Crafton in an argument in a drugstore in Pleasant Plains, 15 miles (25 kilometers) northwest of Springfield. Mr. Crafton died three days later.

Under Mr. Lincoln's guidance, Peachy

'It's the most important discovery that has turned up in the field of Lincolniana in many years.'

Callum Davis, a history professor.

Harrison's grandfather became the star witness. Peter Cartwright was a Methodist minister who had run against Mr. Lincoln for the U.S. House of Representatives in 1846 and accused him of being an atheist. Mr. Lincoln won by 1,500 votes.

Thirteen years later, Mr. Lincoln was called upon to save Peachy Cartwright's grandson from the gallows.

More than 100 prospective jurors were examined before Judge Edward V. Rice. The transcript shows that Mr. Lincoln

cross-examined John Crafton, Greek Crafton's brother and a witness to the killing, to show that Peachy Harrison was unwilling to fight.

"You can't remember Harrison saying to your brother that he would not fight or didn't want to fight?" Mr. Lincoln asked.

"No, sir, I don't remember any such thing," the victim's brother testified. "I think I said the first thing spoken in the room. I told Mr. Short to let them loose — that Greek could whip him."

"You did not add that Greek should whip him?" Mr. Lincoln continued.

"No, sir, but told him he could whip him," the witness replied.

Mr. Lincoln then asked for a demonstration of exactly what took place, with himself and a prosecutor acting as if they were participants in the fracas.

In one of the few touches of humor in the transcript, Mr. Lincoln said "I don't know whether it will do to risk myself, but I'll go in if he will," referring to the prosecutor.

All this time, Peachy Cartwright sat in the courtroom. In the trial's dramatic high point, he was called to the witness stand.

Over the strong objections of the state prosecutor, Mr. Lincoln addressed him: "State whether you were with Greek Crafton shortly before he died and at the time he was expecting death, and if so,

state what you heard, if you heard anything."

The judge said evidence of dying declarations should be heard and discussed without the jury present.

After listening to Peachy Cartwright's testimony and the legal arguments of defense lawyers about deathbed statements, Judge Rice was convinced and allowed the jury to hear the preacher in open court.

The clergyman told the court that he went to see the dying man, held his hand and expressed regret.

Then, the preacher said, Greek Crafton told him: "Yes, I have brought it upon myself, and I forgive Quinn and I want it said to all my friends that I have no enmity in my heart against any man. If I die, I want it declared to all that I die in peace with God and all mankind."

After calling several more witnesses, Mr. Lincoln announced that his evidence was in.

On the fourth day, Mr. Hitt wrote: "The jury retired at 11 minutes after 4 o'clock and returned in an hour and nine minutes, handing the court the following verdict: The jury find the defendant not guilty as charged in the indictment."

It is not known what fee Lincoln & Herndon received, and the question is now being researched by Michael Devine, director of the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency.

U.S.-French Joint Naval Exercises Follow a Hostage Rescue Scenario

By Lara Marlowe

ABOARD THE THEODORE ROOSEVELT IN THE WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN — The American and French navies are completing a joint exercise in the western Mediterranean that has included a rehearsal of a hostage rescue mission.

U.S. naval officers say the maneuvers are not connected with the plight of the 20 Westerners held in Lebanon and possibly Libya. But French warships and vessels of the U.S. 6th Fleet have already carried out a joint amphibious landing on Corsica in which U.S. and French servicemen played the roles of 30 hostages.

Twenty-one ships, seven of them American, are participating in the 10-day exercise, which has been planned since April 1988 and will end on Feb. 14. Officers of the 6th Fleet say it is the first time the American and French navies have carried out a joint amphibious landing.

The exercise is based on the premise that, in an unnamed country "subject to serious domestic disturbances," 600 American and French citizens are in danger.

In reality, nine American hostages have been held for as long as four years in Lebanon, and seven French and Belgians are believed to be in Libya. Three Britons and one Italian are also captives.

The exercises mark the first time American forces have been under the orders of a French admiral. Asked how he felt about that, Captain Dayton Ritt, the commanding officer of the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Theodore Roosevelt,

said, "We all kind of interface. There has been a lot of close synergy with the French."

The Roosevelt is the U.S. Navy's biggest, newest and — at \$2.3 billion — most expensive carrier. It is supplying air support for the fictional rescue mission, which consists of a series of aircraft trips from the carrier, each lasting an hour and three-quarters.

The Roosevelt entered the Mediterranean on Jan. 11, a week after pilots from the aircraft carrier Kennedy, which the Roosevelt has replaced in the area, shot down two Libyan MIG fighters.

"We went to see where they shot down the two Libyans," Victor Morales, a serviceman from New York, said. "And everybody was hyped, saying, 'Let's get 'em. Let's get 'em.'"

Mr. Morales pointed to the Roosevelt's most celebrated plane, the F-14 jet, in the first armed incident between the United States and Libya, over the Gulf of Sidra on Aug. 19, 1981. A small black Soviet-made jet is stenciled on its cockpit.

"That's the same jet that shot that bird down," Mr. Morales said. "He shot two, and the guys on the Kennedy shot two."

French Navy Lieutenant Phi-

lippe Marcade, who spent three days on board the Roosevelt as a liaison officer for the exercise, said he dreamed of flying an F-14.

The French Navy's Rafale is over budget and overdue; the navy chief of staff, Admiral Bernard Louzeau, wants to rent American F-16s until the Rafale becomes operational, which could be as late as 1996. No decision has been made, but to avoid controversy during the exercise U.S. jets will not land on the aircraft carriers Clemenceau or Foch.

Lieutenant Marcade compared his experiences on the Roosevelt with those on the Clemenceau: "The size is the main thing," he said. "Their carriers are three times as big as ours."

"Life on the Roosevelt is a lot more disciplined," he added. "The segregation between the two worlds, the pilots and the 'shoes' — the enlisted men who service the ship — is a lot more noticeable here. You can spend a whole day here without seeing someone from the lower ranks."

Indeed, plane handlers in the Roosevelt's enormous hangar garage were not even aware that mannequins with the French were going on.

Walesa Asks 6-Week Ban On Strikes

Reuters

BIELSKO-BIALA, Poland — As four strikes broke out Friday, Lech Walesa made repeated calls for a six-week strike moratorium, blaming a plot to stir up labor unrest and undermine Solidarity's talks with the government.

The government said the strikes erupted in different parts of Poland. The government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, called them dangerous because of the economic situation.

The strikes began as a working group of 35 Solidarity and government officials opened talks on political reforms, seeking to draft rules for coming parliamentary elections and to discuss the formation of independent associations.

At meetings with workers in this southern industrial town and with students in Krakow, Mr. Walesa said that Poles had every reason to strike but that they had to give the talks a chance.

"Someone is trying to destroy the reforms," Mr. Walesa said, in a reference to political, social and economic changes under discussion at the talks. "Someone wants to show that Walesa and others are not in control," he added. "Someone wants to introduce martial law."

In a surprising development at the talks in Warsaw, Communist negotiators told Solidarity that the ruling Communist Party was ready to give up its 51-percent parliamentary majority in the elections, which are due in May or June.

The official Polish news agency said the proposal was revealed Friday by a Politburo member, Janusz Reykowski.

"What I have in mind here is the formation of a new parliament in the majority and in which a considerable number of representatives of opposition groups would have seats," Mr. Reykowski said.

Solidarity officials later said Mr. Reykowski meant to indicate that the Communists would have to rely on their traditional coalition with the small Democratic and Peasant parties to retain a majority.

Mr. Urban said strikes broke out Friday among bus drivers at Piotrkow Trybunalski, among saleswomen at a department store in Lodz and at two steel mills, one in central Poland and the other near Katowice.

Solidarity has denied involvement in the strikes, as have the Communist-led OPZZ unions, which are opposed to legalizing the banned union.

Mr. Walesa told 400 Solidarity delegates in Bielsko-Biala: "Give the roundtable talks a chance for six weeks, and if there is no result then we will fight. Don't fight now, let's organize."

Solidarity said it proposed four reforms to speed up the introduction of democracy: broader access to mass media, independent courts, freedom of association and democratic local government.



Michael Kühnen, head of the banned National Assembly party, in court Friday in Munich, where he is to stand trial.

Banned Neo-Nazi Group Forms Anew in Germany

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT — A neo-Nazi whose political organization was raided and outlawed by the government on Thursday said Friday that he had formed a new group.

"Right after the banning of the National Assembly, I formed a new organization with the name Popular Will Initiative," Michael Kühnen said.

Mr. Kühnen, who has spent more than seven years in prison for his neo-Nazi activities, was fined \$490 in Munich for staging an illegal rally.

In Bonn, an Interior Ministry spokesman said the ban occurred in time to prevent the group from running in municipal elections next month in Frankfurt.

Spokesmen for the Interior Ministry said that police searches Thursday of 41 apartments and houses in at least 10 cities had turned up a variety of real and facsimile small arms, ammunition, posters, two-way radios and paraphernalia. The group had about 170 members.

The action against the small group was viewed as a demonstration of Bonn's resolve not to allow a revival of the far right following the success of the rightist Republican Party in West Berlin elections Jan. 29.

At the same time, Bonn has declared that the Republican Party, which unexpectedly won 7.5 percent of the popular vote in West Berlin on an anti-foreigner platform, is not "extremist," and so should not be monitored or banned. Under West German law, the Interior Ministry has the authority to ban "extremist" groups. Propagation of Nazism is separately outlawed. (AP, NYT)

U.S. Will Now Alert Public To Threats of Airline Bombs

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The State Department will make sure any airline travel warning issued to government employees because of terrorist threats will also go to the general public, a department official has told Congress.

Paul Bremer, ambassador at large for counterterrorism, told the House Foreign Affairs Committee on Thursday that the U.S. Embassy in Moscow violated policy in posting a warning about Pan American flights from Frankfurt to the United States.

The warning, which was not made public, occurred eight days before 270 people died in Scotland when a bomb exploded aboard Pan Am Flight 103, which was headed for New York from Frankfurt after a plane change in London.

"It is not our policy to alert government officials but not the general public to such a threat," Mr. Bremer said at the second congressional hearing of the day on efforts to combat air terrorism.

On Dec. 13, a notice was posted on the bulletin board of the Moscow embassy disclosing the threat and advising embassy personnel that they could decide "on altering personal travel plans or changing to another American carrier."

Mr. Bremer said the threat, which was delivered in a call to the embassy in Helsinki and relayed to the State Department, was a hoax and only a "gross coincidence" in light of the still unsolved bombing of Flight 103.

He said it was not State Department policy "to selectively alert people to terrorist threats."

"If we have a credible and specific terrorist threat to an airline which cannot be countered effectively on the spot, then our policy is to recommend that the airline cancel the flight," he said.

He added that if that was impossible, "we would issue a public travel advisory to the American traveling public."

WORLD BRIEFS

Gorbachev Plans Paris Visit in July

PARIS (Reuters) — Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, will visit France in July a week before leaders of the major non-Communist industrialized nations hold a summit meeting in the French capital, President Francois Mitterrand's office said Friday.

A French official said that Mr. Gorbachev would visit Paris from July 4-6, returning a visit to the Soviet Union by Mr. Mitterrand in November. Leaders of the seven leading industrial nations, including President George Bush, are due to begin their meeting in Paris on July 14.

UN Namibia Force Likely to Be Cut

UNITED NATIONS, New York (NYT) — The United States, the Soviet Union and three other countries appear to have won their struggle to reduce the size and cost of the peacekeeping force that the United Nations will send to South-West Africa this spring to oversee its passage to independence, diplomats said Friday.

They said that as a result of pressure from the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, China and France, the UN secretary-general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, had agreed to deploy 4,650 soldiers instead of the 7,500 called for in the UN plan for Namibian independence that was agreed upon 10 years ago. Together, the countries that insisted upon the reduction pay 57 percent of the cost of UN peacekeeping operations.

This and other economies will reduce the cost of the yearlong operation to \$416 million from about \$700 million, the diplomats said.

Sihanouk Pledges to Block Pol Pot

BEIJING (AP) — Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the Cambodian resistance leader, said Friday that the Khmer Rouge leader Pol Pot would never return to power in Cambodia.

The announcement came a day after resistance leaders called for "national reconciliation" among the warring factions of Cambodia and issued a peace plan that they said would keep the Khmer Rouge from returning to power.

"I solemnly declare that there is no question of letting Mr. Pol Pot return to power," Prince Sihanouk said in a statement. "If one day there are elections held in Cambodia under the United Nations, Mr. Pol Pot will not take part. And after the elections, there will be no question of giving Mr. Pol Pot a place in the government of free Cambodia."

Israelis Wound 4 Arab Protesters

JERUSALEM (Combined Dispatches) — Israeli troops in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip shot and wounded at least four Arab protesters on Friday, witnesses and Palestinian sources said.

Military officials reported Friday that 10 Palestinian prisoners had been hurt Thursday when Israeli guards at a detention center in the Negev Desert opened fire with live ammunition, rubber bullets and tear gas during a clash.

The army said that it knew of no casualties Friday but that security forces had arrested some Palestinians suspected of anti-Israeli attacks. In Gaza City on Friday, soldiers shot and wounded two Arabs when worshippers leaving Moslem prayers hurled stones at an army patrol, the Palestinian sources said. (Reuters, AFP)

Arens Supports Soviet Mideast Role

JERUSALEM (AP) — Foreign Minister Moshe Arens of Israel has expressed support for a Soviet role in Middle East peace talks, but he said Israel would not consider trading occupied territory for peace.

In an interview published Friday, Mr. Arens, who had previously opposed Soviet participation in negotiations along with other permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, said he now believed that Moscow could play a useful role.

"I would say, in principle, any country might contribute to the peace process if it has good will, if it's truly interested in the stability of the area, and if in addition it has something to contribute," he told the Jerusalem Post. "I think the Soviet Union falls in that category. My impression is that they want to contribute in that area, and since they have influence with some countries in the area I would say in principle, 'yes' to Soviet participation."

Drug May Rejuvenate Aged Brains

WASHINGTON (AP) — A drug developed for treatment of stroke may be capable of restoring brains dulled by age to the quick brightness of youth, according to a study published Friday in the Journal Science.

Experts at Northwestern University medical school said that a drug called nimodipine was able to rejuvenate aging brains with fast learning ability in a laboratory test that used young and middle-aged rabbits.

The older rabbits receiving the drug "actually learned at the same rate, if not a slightly faster rate, than the young rabbits," said John F. Distenfeld, a biologist who directed the study.

For the Record

The dissident Czechoslovak playwright Václav Havel was indicted in Prague on Friday on charges carrying a possible prison term of two and a half years, his friends said. (APF)

Ronald H. Brown was elected Friday as national chairman of the Democratic Party, becoming the first black to head a major American political party. The former aide to Senator Edward M. Kennedy and advisor to the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson will serve four years. (AP)

General Amador Rodriguez, the interim president of Paraguay who deposed President Alfredo Stroessner last week, "has accepted the candidacy" for president of the ruling Colorado Party, a senior government official said Friday. Elections are May 1. (Reuters)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Air Security Device a Long Way Off

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Heightened airport security measures ordered in response to the recent bombing of a Pan American World Airways jet will take many months or even years to put into effect, government security officials said.

At hearings Thursday before two House committees, members of Congress and the relatives of some of those killed when Pan Am Flight 103 blew up over Scotland in December urged the government to spend more money on newly developed equipment to detect bombs hidden in baggage.

The officials said that no more than 50 of the devices could be built in 1990, and that several of them would have to be installed at each airport before comprehensive searches of baggage could be done. There are 73 international airports where the threat of terrorism is rated high, said Raymond A. Salazar, director of aviation security at the aviation agency.

Bomb threats in Cairo forced a two-hour delay in the departure of two Egyptian flights Friday, one destined for Khartoum and the other for Nairobi, the Middle East News Agency reported. An anonymous caller said bombs were aboard the two aircraft, but a search turned up no sign of explosives. (APF)

WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW			HIGH	LOW	
Aberdeen	18	10		Bangkok	28	24	
Amsterdam	15	8		Beijing	12	4	
Antwerp	12	5		Bombay	28	24	
Birmingham	15	8		Calcutta	28	24	
Boston	15	8		Chengdu	12	4	
Brexit	15	8		Chongqing	12	4	
Buenos Aires	15	8		Guangzhou	12	4	
Cardiff	15	8		Hankow	12	4	
Cairo	15	8		Harbin	12	4	
Canton	15	8		Heilongjiang	12	4	
Cebu	15	8		Hong Kong	12	4	
Chicago	15	8		Kobe	12	4	
Cincinnati	15	8		Manila	12	4	
Cleveland	15	8		Osaka	12	4	
Columbus	15	8		Shanghai	12	4	
Dallas	15	8		Taipei	12	4	
Danbury	15	8		Tokyo	12	4	
Dayton	15	8					
Denver	15	8					
Des Moines	15	8					
Detroit	15	8					
El Paso	15	8					
Evansville	15	8					
Fort Worth	15	8					
Galveston	15	8					
Houston	15	8					
Indianapolis	15	8					
Jacksonville	15	8					
Johnstown	15	8					
Kansas City	15	8					
Lafayette	15	8					
Lake Charles	15	8					
Lakeport	15	8					
Louisville	15	8					
Madison	15	8					
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Muskegon	15	8					
Nashville	15	8					
Newark	15	8					
New Haven	15	8					
New Orleans	15	8					
New York	15	8					
Omaha	15	8					
Oregon	15	8					
Portland	15	8					
Raleigh	15	8					
Reno	15	8					
Richmond	15	8					
Riverside	15	8					
Rochester	15	8					
Salt Lake City	15	8					
San Antonio	15	8					
San Diego	15	8					
San Francisco	15	8					
San Jose	15	8					
Seattle	15	8					
Shanghai	15	8					
Sioux Falls	15	8					
Spokane	15	8					
St. Louis	15	8					
St. Paul	15	8					
Stockholm	15	8					
Stuttgart	15	8					
Tampa	15	8					
Tucson	15	8					
Tulsa	15	8					
Union City	15	8					
Waco	15	8					
Washington	15	8					
Wichita	15	8					
Yonkers	15	8					

SATURDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNING: Showers rough. FRANKFURT: Overcast. Tanna: 1-12. (2) 12-20. LONDON: Cloudy. Tanna: 1-12. (2) 12-20. PARIS: Partly cloudy. Tanna: 1-12. (2) 12-20. ROME: Partly cloudy. Tanna: 1-12. (2) 12-20. SYDNEY: Partly cloudy. Tanna: 1-12. (2) 12-20. TOKYO: Partly cloudy. Tanna: 1-12. (2) 12-20. WASHINGTON: Partly cloudy. Tanna: 1-12. (2) 12-20. YOKOHAMA: Partly cloudy. Tanna: 1-12. (2) 12-20.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

ROSEMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH, English speaking 11:00, worship 11:05. Children's church and nursery. Meetings at the International School, Leichtenberg Roadway 2, Dikensons, Friendly Fellowship. All denominations welcome. Dr. W.J. Deloy, Pastor, Tel. 0211/400 157.

GENEVA
CHURCH OF THE LIVING SAVIOUR, Geneva's International Pentecostal church, 20 Ave. Emile-Fidel, Enjoy a warm atmosphere of joy, spiritual worship in English, 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Tel.: 447 070 or 980 800.

HAMBURG
INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH OF HAMBURG meets at Ev. Fruehlingstrasse Gemeinde Christuskirche, Sulfur Str. 16, Hamburg-Altona, Bible Study 1 p.m. + Worship 2 p.m. Tel.: 041 01-269933.

HOLLAND
TRINITY BAPTIST S.S. 9:30, Worship 10:30, nursery, warm fellowship. Meetings at Bloemendaal 54 in Wassenaar. Tel.: 07151-78024.

LONDON
AMERICAN CHURCH located at 77 Tottenham Court Road, London W1, 55 car 50-52 and 53-55. Tel.: 011 401-269933.

MUNICH
INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, English speaking 11:05, worship 11:15, nursery, children, all denominations. Fellowship, 7 p.m. Tel.: 42 78 82 53, 45 32 48 44.

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY CHURCH, services in English 4:30 p.m. Sundays of Eucharist 10. (12) Theresienstr., Pastor Roberto Stevens (089) 850-8617.

PARIS AND SUBURBS
THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL (Episcopal-Anglican), Sun. 9 & 11 a.m. Sunday School for children and nursery care of 11 a.m. 23 rue George V, Paris 8. Tel.: 47 20 17 92. Metro: George V or Alphonse-Carr.

UNITARIAN-UNIVERSALISTS will gather on Sun. Feb. 12 at 11:20 a.m. in Rue de l'Union 10, Metro: Union. The service will focus on "Dialogue on Peace" with members of the U.S. Peace Committee in Paris, 92, for children. Tel.: 42 78 82 53, 45 32 48 44.

EVANGELICAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 50 Rue de Bonne-Rencontre, Rue-Marmottin, English speaking, evangelist, all denominations. S.S. 9:45, Worship 10:45. Other activities. Call Dr. H.C. Thomas, Pastor, 47 49 15 29, 47 51 29 63.

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST FELLOWSHIP meets at 123 Ave. du Maine, Metro: Gare d'Orsay. Service in English every Sunday evening of 6:30. Tel.: 47 49 15 29, 47 51 29 63.

STOCKHOLM
IMMANUEL CHURCH,

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

For a High-Tech Reward

With the Soviets finally dragging themselves out of Afghanistan, a question now divides Western policymakers: Should the United States drop its blanket ban on high-technology sales to the Soviet Union and simply decide them on a case-by-case basis, as it did before the Soviet invasion?

But there is no sensible way to answer this question without first settling a much larger one: Are Western interests better served by using trade to help Mikhail Gorbachev and his reform efforts, or by squeezing further concessions from him on human rights and foreign policy?

The answer to that question is easy: both. Reward the Soviet leader for behavior the West desires, and retain leverage. The only way to do that is to approve some high-technology sales and deny others.

That is the approach America's allies have been seeking. But Secretary of State James Baker says he will not lift the total ban until Moscow agrees to make concessions beyond departing from Afghanistan. Mr. Baker's position risks a serious rift in the alliance. It is also a needless negative signal to Moscow just when many Americans who have supported trade sanctions now want to show support for Mr. Gorbachev's new emigration and human rights policies.

Since the 1950s, the Western allies have agreed to allow low- and medium-technology sales for civilian use, while prohibiting high-tech sales with clear and direct military application. For the gray area where computers, microelectronics and the like could have military as well as civilian uses, the allies established a coordinating committee to make decisions case by case.

When Soviet troops marched into Afghanistan in 1979, the Carter administration slapped an absolute prohibition on high-tech sales. It said the United States would return to a case-by-case policy if Soviet

troops withdrew entirely from Afghanistan.

Last month, as Soviet forces continued to pull out, Secretary of State George Shultz argued for returning to the pre-Afghanistan policy, effectively as a reward for the withdrawal. Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci disagreed, arguing that a total ban would better protect U.S. security. Mr. Baker does not appear to buy the Carlucci argument, but he insists on unspecified new Soviet concessions before restoring the old approach.

The allies, without exception, rightly argue that Mr. Gorbachev's internal position would be jeopardized if his efforts to meet Western demands produced nothing but more demands. Also, they rightly contend that most gray-area technology is already widely available from many nations and is thus effectively uncontrollable.

Former Representative Charles Vanik shares allied thinking. He does so with the authority of having co-sponsored, with Senator Henry Jackson, the 1974 amendment making trade and credit benefits to Moscow contingent on free emigration of Soviet citizens. He urges waiving these restrictions for 18 months to "encourage developments in the Soviet Union... currently under way."

Many prominent American Jews are on the same wavelength. Philip Bann, an official of the American Jewish Congress, sees the waiver as "an appropriate reward for the liberalization of Jewish emigration" and thus a way to "shore up Gorbachev's position—and hence his ability to continue his improved policies toward the Jews."

Allied leaders do not question the need to protect important military technologies. But they have every reason to reject Washington's rigidity. To maintain alliance solidarity and keep Moscow on course, the Bush administration needs to restore flexibility to its trade and high-tech policies.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Still Cause to Shudder

Perhaps 10,000 political prisoners—or perhaps only 3,000—may benefit from an amnesty to take effect Saturday when Iran observes the 10th anniversary of its revolution. The uncertainty is typical of a chaotic, revolutionary society in which no one knows who is in charge of what, and in which the closest thing to decisive power is wielded by a joyless, glowering fanatic.

So relentless is Ayatollah Khomeini's rage that when a radio talk show annoys him, those responsible are flogged. This record cannot be ignored as Washington reconsiders ties with Iran.

Ten years after the shah's fall, families still flock to prison gates for crumbs of information about missing relatives. Nobody is sure how many people have been shot by firing squads and flung into mass graves since the eight-year Gulf war ended last summer. But Amnesty International has gathered more than 1,000 names of political prisoners believed to have been killed, some for belonging to the armed resistance, others jailed years ago for such offenses as distributing leaflets.

The crackdown on political dissenters

has even moved Moscow, normally silent on such matters, to express concern. Similar ferocity is applied to nonpolitical offenders. Hundreds face execution under a new law fixing mandatory death sentences for possessing small amounts of hashish, opium, heroin and other drugs. Anyone arrested is liable to torture until a confession results; detention occurs without judicial supervision. The execution on Jan. 16 of 56 people for drug offenses thus provokes a shudder.

In Iran, amputating four fingers on the right hand is a common punishment for theft and other crimes. Those not maimed or shot risk punishment if they are adherents of religions frowned upon by the ruling mullahs, like the Baha'i faith. Though the mullahs are still denied the right to organize, own property and conduct religious schools.

These are all appropriate matters for Washington to consider in debating renewed contacts with Iran. During the years of the shah, to its cost, America appeared to shrug off human rights as a lesser matter. That mistake need not be repeated.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

El Salvador: Small Steps

Look at what is happening in El Salvador, supposedly Central America's hopelessly case. The guerrilla left last month suddenly agreed in theory, for the first time, to the essential, principled and single negotiable requirement of the U.S.-supported government: that the country's future must be decided not by a deal ("power sharing") but by a vote. The point is nothing less than what this brutal civil war has been about, and the rebels' offer constituted a stunning symbolic victory for the government.

The government, however, being in the hands of a lame-duck president whose party does not control the legislature, was poorly placed to consolidate its victory. Making a virtue of political necessity, it tossed the whole question to the parties, which have their eye on the elections scheduled in March. They are now wrangling the proposal, to which they have many objections. Meeting "anyway," one of these objections, the guerrillas have just extended the period in which they would observe an election cease-fire from a laughable five days to 60. A strange and fragile process is under way: negotiations.

There is another new factor in the equation, apart from the rebels' diplomatic ini-

tiative and the Salvadoran establishment's mixed and wary approach to it. The Bush administration is taking a pragmatic position that would have been inconceivable under the previous administration. It sees a glimmer and wants to find out whether it is real. In the administration's most conspicuous act, Vice President Dan Quayle stopped in El Salvador to urge doubting Salvadorans to give serious consideration to the rebels' offer as a basis for negotiations. The effect of what he said is hard to measure, but it sufficed to induce the Salvadoran left to, somewhat mischievously, thank the Bush administration for its "timely intervention."

Until recently, fair elections as a way of resolving El Salvador's guerrilla seemed utterly beyond reach. The guerrillas seemed beyond more — by stopping their killings of mayors and other government supporters, for instance — to demonstrate that they have the determination and discipline to be accepted as participants in rearranged elections. The government needs not only to keep a window open to the rebels' proposal but to rein in the death-squad right. To make the new prospect come true requires large steps by both sides.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Apartheid and the Asians

As economic sanctions, however piecemeal, self-contradictory and apparently ineffective, have gradually been imposed by the major Western powers — most importantly the United States — South Africa has been forced to redirect its trade. Today, its growth areas are Taiwan, South Korea, Japan, Singapore and Hong Kong. And, of course, that fellow traveler in international disfavor, Israel.

South Africa is expert at working its way around sanctions. The restraints (that they impose) amount to an irritant rather than an insurmountable barrier. However, irritants have a way of getting under the skin.

Working around sanctions involves, for the most part, complicity by purchasing or supplying companies and/or nations. Such complicity after a while becomes too demanding to be worthwhile, except in the case of the few strategic commodities available almost exclusively in South Africa.

As those East Asian trading partners led by Japan seek an international status more in accord with their newfound economic power, their governments will become more eager to prove themselves responsible international citizens. And that means shunning the company of the sole nation that maintains legislation based on skin color.

—The Australian Financial Review (Sydney).

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End the U.S.-Iranian Hostility

By Shireen T. Hunter

WASHINGTON — Iran's Islamic revolution has completed a decade, surviving a brutal war, economic chaos and virtual isolation from the world community. The regime is not on the verge of collapse, and no obvious and more palatable alternative has emerged. The Islamic government has endured numerous attempts — many with assistance from abroad — to bring it down, yet it has both endured and mutated. Now Tehran appears ready to enter a new phase, and its gestures, especially toward the West, should be grasped as an opportunity to end a decade of hostility.

Initially, Islamic Iran's ability to resist foreign

sions, which range from religious disagreements to differences on public policy. As it enters its second decade, it faces both the daunting task of postwar reconstruction and the demands of an ever-growing and youthful population. Yet its vision for shaping the country's future is far less certain than it was 10 years ago.

The differences were brought into sharp focus over the last several months during debate on issues like the role of the private sector, the acceptable level of foreign investment and external borrowing, and the potential role of foreign experts in the country's postwar reconstruction. The regime is also divided on its approach toward the several hundred thousand Iranians who left the country during the revolution. It recognizes Iran's need for the capital and the technical and scientific expertise of these expatriates, many of whom would like to return home under the proper circumstances. But it has not yet reached a consensus on the concessions to lure them back.

Nor has the regime defined an international role for itself that could both gain broad support within the disparate ranks of the Islamic revolution and be acceptable to its potential partners in the region and beyond. Some factions seem to have learned from the past: They realize that Iran must abandon its self-destructive behavior and accommodate itself to the international system. But the regime still cannot decide which nations to favor as economic and political partners. Especially controversial is the latitude to be permitted Iran's so-called opening to the West.

At heart, Iran's national debate derives from an inability to develop a vague Islamic ideology into concrete political, social and economic guidelines. To appeal to most Iranians, these must simultaneously address the demands of modernizing, economic efficiency, social justice, political freedom and Islamic spirituality.

Yet, despite the contradictions and uncertainty, Iran remains a strategically important country with a growing population, natural resources and a vibrant if sometimes confusing political culture. It will continue to be an important factor in the Middle East and Southwest Asia.

Given the regime's staying power and growing signs of moderation, the anniversary of the revolution is a good time to put U.S.-Iranian relations on a new footing. Iran's reintegration in the international community will not be complete until it normalizes ties with America, while a working relationship with Iran would help safeguard U.S. interests from Lebanon to Afghanistan.

Beneath their defiant rhetoric, both sides recog-

The 10th anniversary of the Islamic revolution is a good time to develop a working relationship. The problem is how to break the deadlock.

aggression and opposition from within and without enhanced the confidence of many Iranians that they could meet their national needs without relying unduly on foreign powers. The revolution brought into the mainstream of social and political life people from parts of Iranian society that had been alienated from the regime of the shah. The Islamic regime's independent international posture and its defiance of the superpowers inspired many Third World peoples, if not their governments.

But in establishing itself, the regime made costly mistakes that have largely discredited Iranian self-confidence and disillusioned foreign admirers. Most damaging was its unwillingness to accept a negotiated peace on favorable terms when it had the upper hand over Iraq, thus incurring close to \$400 billion in economic damage and nearly one million dead and wounded.

The war kept Iran from investing adequately in the development needed to fulfill the regime's promises of economic prosperity and social justice. And its initial plans have been complicated by a birthrate boom that will increase demands on Iran's over-limited resources. Excesses at home and abroad, especially the involvement in terrorism, have eroded Iran's image. This has contributed to an isolation that has been devastating for Iranian national interests.

Even more serious has been the revolutionary regime's inability to resolve its own internal divi-

Public Men, Private Lives: Where to Draw the Line?

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS — Beyond diminutiveness, Michael Dukakis and John Tower have little in common. But they teamed up this week to bring back the Gary Hart question: Do American politicians have private lives in the media age?

For Europeans living in societies that continue to wink at the family or marital problems of political leaders, the question looks like an oxymoron. There seem to be no boundaries establishing what is private and what is fair game for public comment in America.

But this misses an important point. Despite their vast differences, both Mr. Dukakis and Mr. Tower cling to the promise of office and power with unyielding tenacity. Each man, by his actions, has made clear how far down his own list of priorities privacy is.

That may sound overly harsh in the case of Mr. Dukakis, who told a press conference Monday that his wife Kitty was entering an alcohol-treatment clinic. But was this personal announcement by the Massachusetts governor, filmed for television news, really necessary? Will the attention it will generate — you can already imagine the cameras setting up at the clinic door 30 days from now — be helpful to Kitty Dukakis's recovery?

The announcement by the once and would-be future Democratic presidential nominee had the air of a careful and difficult political calculation about 1992. By announcing, Mr. Dukakis was pre-empting the inevitable brouhaha that would have occurred if Mrs. Dukakis had gone into the clinic as quietly as possible and then been discovered by the media. Such a "scandal" might have unleashed damaging speculation that her troubles had occurred during the 1988

campaign and had been covered up.

Mr. Dukakis's statement coolly describes "a situation in which, on a limited number of occasions while at home, she has used alcohol in excessive quantities," starting "shortly after Election Day on Nov. 8." It is testimony, witting or not, to how American politicians have learned to minimize a problem and get it out of the way as rapidly as possible, thereby avoiding prolonged scrutiny by the media and other agents of the new American public morality.

That is exactly what Mr. Tower did not do, and he is now paying the price. Instead of a strategy of pre-emption, he has had to try to stone-wall and bluff his way through, and count on senatorial courtesy to get him confirmed as defense secretary.

It does not take the proverbial rocket scientist to figure out that the widespread stories of Mr. Tower's indiscretions, coming from non-partisan sources as they did, could not be devoid of all reality and would compromise his effectiveness even if he were confirmed. Why then did Mr. Tower, and Mr. Bush, persist?

The answer is simply that Mr. Tower wanted the job and felt he was owed it. He was prepared to see his past raked up and spread out in public view if it took that to get the job. He was sure he could outlast and overcome his critics. But that turned out to be an underestimation of the toughness and probity of Senator Sam Nunn, and of the impact of new reports that poured in once the initial stories about Mr. Tower's conduct had hit the press in a big way.

These two cases show the need for a closer look at the symbiotic nature of the relationship between the media

OPINION



Drawing by EWE, CAVI Syndicate.

nize these facts. The problem lies in breaking the deadlock without either party's appearing to be making concessions or being seen as more eager than the other.

One way would be for Iran and the United States to make simultaneous gestures, as signs of good will, without making one contingent on the other. The United States could indicate that it does not want to see Iraq use its military advantage to press Iran into a discriminatory treaty. Washington also could encourage the Arab-Israeli reconciliation in the Gulf that is already under way. For Iran, the single most important gesture would be to use its influence to gain the release of as many American hostages as possible.

President Bush has set the right tone for the start of a U.S.-Iranian dialogue. Tehran would be wise to respond positively to his call for a cycle of good will to begin healing the mutual wounds of the past.

The writer, a deputy director of the Middle East project at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, contributed this column to the Los Angeles Times.

The 'Blessed Stones' Do Hurt

THE New State Department report on human rights, though couched in neutral language and replete with disclaimers, was nonetheless unbalanced and unfair in its treatment of Israel.

The 21 pages devoted to the discussion of human rights practices, especially violations, in Israel were so utterly, bizarrely out of proportion compared to treatment of other countries — Angola, 6 pages; Ethiopia, 12 pages; Nicaragua, 14 pages; Panama, 10 pages; Vietnam, 7 pages; Syria, 10 pages; Egypt, 16 pages; China, 20 pages; the Soviet Union, 22 pages — that the result is inevitably skewed and biased.

The report did acknowledge that "Israel is a parliamentary democracy with a multi-party political system and free elections." It noted that since its founding in 1948 "only one Arab state, Egypt, has concluded a peace treaty" with Israel and observed that several Arab-Israeli "armed conflicts" contribute to a continuing "sense of insecurity."

It took note of the continuing "civilian unrest" in the occupied territories, and acknowledged the continued existence of organized Palestinian efforts to destroy the state of Israel.

In sum, the report took cognizance of the continued threat to Israel's existence. And it observed that Israel's open society makes possible more detailed reporting than is the case in most countries.

But I fear most readers will draw their conclusions from the focus of the report and from the newspaper headlines it generated, which leave the impression that Israel has become a world-class rights violator.

This is precisely the effect that leaders of the West Bank and Gaza riots seek to create with the "blessed stones of the infidel" (Yasser Arafat's words), which come, as Mr. Arafat says, day after day, wave after wave. It is a daily political melodrama, pitting half-armed civilians against orderly uniformed military. The anti-authority reflex that lies at the core of modern liberalism is activated.

Israel is caught in a familiar trap. No government has learned how to deal with rioters ready to die without using what seems to outsiders to be excessive force.

—Jeanne Kirkpatrick, writing in a syndicated column.

and the managers of American politics. As politicians selectively hide some facets of their private lives and publicize others, the press is sure to seek the fullest possible picture, and to crash through traditional limits in going after it. And the politicians will learn to anticipate the press.

An interesting contrast to the American experience has just come to light here in France, through a glowing reference in a new book to a story that every political journalist in Paris knew about during last year's national election campaign but none printed.

The incident mentioned by the book, "Carnets Secrets 88" (Secret

Notebooks 1988) by two journalists from Le Monde, involves the Paris mayor, Jacques Chirac, who unsuccessfully ran for president last May. On the eve of the voting, a story spread through Paris that one of Mr. Chirac's two daughters, suffering from anorexia, had died or committed suicide. For months, supporters came up to Mr. Chirac and offered him condolences. Usually well-informed friends here continue to tell me the story as fact.

But it is not true. The daughter is alive. It is not clear how the rumor started, but it spread because Mr. Chirac refused, and continues to refuse, to make any public statement that would involve discussing his daughter's illness, despite the urging of his advisers that he do so.

Mr. Chirac is a driven politician. But he is also known by those who cover him to be a man of enormous personal integrity and loyalty. He is said to believe that any statement he could make would be an invasion of his family's privacy. That attitude has won the respect of the French media. "It takes two to play the game," a French journalist says. "We respect Chirac's feeling about his family, and he could be fairly sure that his silence would not become an issue in itself. In America, it seems politicians have to figure that anything that can be said about them will be said about them."

The Washington Post.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1889: Afghan Holy War?

ST. PETERSBURG — The *Novoe Vremya* says that Abdurrahman, having driven out Isak Khan, has gathered 30,000 men on the Balkhan frontier, and proposed to the Amer to join him in the holy war against Russia. The *Novoe Vremya* does not pretend to believe this report but remarks that if it is true either the Indian Government has been urging him on, or the internal condition of Afghanistan is so bad that Abdurrahman finds a Jihad to be his only resource.

1914: The Hatpin Hazard

PARIS — Owing to the fact that his recent decree enjoining the use of the hatpin for the protruding points of women's hats has not been strictly observed, the Paris Prefect of Police has now issued supplementary instructions. In future the police are to see that the regulations are complied with and to take proceedings

No, Cut Off The Havens Of Terror

By A.M. Rosenthal

NAME: Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC)
Date Formed: 1968
Estimated Membership: 500
Headquarters: Syria
Area of Operations: Middle East, especially Lebanon, Jordan and Israel
Leadership: Abu Nizar, Yusef al-Jabir
Other Names: None
Sponsors: Syria, Libya

That is an entry in a U.S. government publication profiling all known terrorist groups. The report is dated November 1988. On Dec. 21, 1988, a Pan Am plane en route from London to New York exploded. All 259 people on board were blown up, most of them Americans. Eleven people in the town below, Lockerbie, Scotland, also died.

Now, American intelligence believes that the PFLP group destroyed Pan Am Flight 103. The PFLP-GC has sophisticated technology, money and expertise — and a long record of terrorism in the air. But U.S. intelligence is not basing its belief about the guilt of the PFLP group only on the record. It is going on information gathered from the wreckage and elsewhere in Europe and the Middle East.

The conclusion is not final. But unless some other group suddenly confesses, convincingly, American intelligence specialists are unlikely to change their belief that the PFLP group carried out mass murder in the British skies. They also believe that Iran helped the terrorists plan and execute the operation.

Assuming no contrary evidence shows up in the next few weeks, one of President Bush's most important decisions will be what to do about the PFLP group, and its sponsor nations. Libya in effect is already an enemy nation. Iran contemptuously dismisses U.S. fantasies about finding reasonable, lovable syndicates.

But America still hopes that somehow it can use President Arafat, and the Syrian dictator, to further its interests — a dream he encourages, and which surely amuses him hugely.

Ahmed Jibril is a former Syrian army officer, intimately tied to Syrian intelligence and dependent on Syrian arms, funds and safe haven. That means Mr. Arafat knew of every major terrorist operation, before or when it was carried out.

In Damascus, Soviet officers work within the Syrian intelligence network. Natural enough: Moscow is the ally and supplier of weapons to Syria. For decades, Soviet-bloc nations have provided training camps and weapons for a variety of "liberation" forces relying on terrorism.

Now consider this passage from the U.S. publication on terrorists:

"If we find states supplying money, weapons, training, identification documents, travel or safe haven for terrorists, we will respond. Our aim is to demonstrate to these countries that supporting terrorism is not cost-free."

George Bush wrote that, as vice president and chief of the American task force against terrorism. It is not true now, nor was it when written. The United States has known all along about safe havens in Syria, Libya, Iran and Iraq, and camps in the Soviet Union. Aside from bombing Tripoli in 1986, the United States never put a price tag on them. But now Mr. Bush carries the responsibility of trying to protect American lives — at least on American planes.

To do his duty, he will have to face Mikhail Gorbachev and ask him to join the United States in action against terrorism. If the Soviet leader refuses, Americans should know about it quickly.

Mr. Bush can use the only weapon the United States has short of war — economic power — to embargo all commerce and air traffic with the sponsor nations. That will not hurt Iran much unless America's allies join in. They will not like it; there is good business in the Middle East. But the Western alliance so worthless to despots that the United States' major partners will continue to value trade over the lives of Americans, the principal foreign target of the terrorists?

If so, the United States should do it alone until its allies join in economic warfare against the protectors of terrorism. American businessmen and tourists could speed the day by finding other places to visit than countries that turn their backs.

These are difficult steps. But they are not nearly as painful as being blown to pieces on the next American plane to go down, nor as awful as seeing the mighty United States pretend it is helpless to stop killers like Ahmed Jibril and their patrons.

The New York Times.

الشرق الأوسط

R.F. Botha Goes to Maputo

He Discusses Role For U.S. in Talks

By William Claiborne

CAPE TOWN — Foreign Minister R.F. Botha met Friday with President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique to discuss his proposal for a U.S.-brokered settlement of the civil war there similar to last year's negotiated breakthrough in Angola. The two met in the Mozambican capital of Maputo.

Mr. Botha said through a spokesman that he and Mr. Chissano agreed that if the United States or any other country wanted to participate in a southeastern Africa peace process, they were invited to discuss it with Mozambique and South Africa.

The "other countries" to which he referred apparently included the Soviet Union, which is a major supporter of the conflict in Mozambique and which played a major role in the Dec. 22 regional peace agreement under which 50,000 Cuban troops are to withdraw from Angola in exchange for independence for South-West Africa.

Mr. Botha said that Mozambique and South Africa "agree that the situations in Angola and Mozambique are totally different from one another," and call for a different approach.

Because the two governments are in agreement about the aim of ending the conflict in Mozambique and the whole of southern Africa, there is no mediator role for a third party to play, the statement said.

But Mr. Botha said that "if we could do it in Angola, I say let's do the same in Mozambique."

The rebels are supported mainly by conservative U.S. businessmen and evangelical Christian groups, and by private Portuguese interests, although Mozambican officials have repeatedly charged that South Africa still provides some covert assistance to the rebels.

Pretoria has denied the accusation, noting that it has begun supplying nonlethal military equipment to the Mozambican Army to help it protect hydroelectric power lines which are under attack by the rebels.

For 13 years, most of them with South African backing, the Mozambican rebels, known by their Portuguese acronym, Renamo, have waged a war against the government, making Mozambique one of the poorest countries in the world.

On Wednesday, a U.S. State Department spokesman said the Bush administration was interested in Mr. Botha's proposal but would await an approach by Mozambique and South Africa.

KOHL: Surprise Missile Decision

(Continued from Page 1)

He said that his position on modernization might strain relations with the United States and other NATO allies. "It doesn't interest me at all if others see this as a sort of litmus test," he said. "I have to represent German interests, and I am a reliable partner."

U.S. and British officials have said that they hoped that West Germany would endorse a modernization of short-range nuclear forces as part of NATO's so-called Comprehensive Concept, which is expected to be approved at a meeting of NATO heads of government in May or June.

The Comprehensive Concept is to outline NATO's intentions on Lance modernization; possible unilateral cutbacks in arsenals of short-range, nuclear artillery shells; and possible East-West talks on reducing both sides' short-range nuclear forces.

A U.S. official, asked about Mr. Kohl's statement, said he expected that it still would be possible for NATO to send "a positive signal" about modernization within the Comprehensive Concept. He said he did not expect problems over the issue when the U.S. secretary of state, James A. Baker 3d, visits here Sunday and Monday as part of his tour of NATO capitals.

"Our whole thrust is to get some kind of positive signal," said the U.S. official, who spoke on condition that he remain unidentified.



BLAST INJURES 7 IN JOHANNESBURG — One of seven persons injured by the explosion of a mine being led to an ambulance Friday in Johannesburg. The blast shattered windows at an army medical services headquarters. The police said a flammable mine had been placed outside the building. The authorities have blamed the African National Congress for previous mine attacks.

BUDGET: Congress Will Decide

(Continued from Page 1)

Reagan budget official now with

Reagan, Stearns & Co., said Mr. Bush

risks establishing a climate in which

Congress will be encouraged to

spend more.

"By laying stress on ways he

wishes to spend, he is eroding his

ability to put pressure on the Congress

to sacrifice the ways in which

they wish to spend," he said. "That

will create an environment in which

you'll get the spending they want

and the spending they want, and

puts himself at the risk of being

boxed into raising more revenue."

Mr. Bush bowed to the pressing

demands of the federal deficit by

trimming some spending he promised

during the campaign. For example,

he has proposed spending at the

outlet only half of the \$500

million he pledged for a new program

to reward improving public schools.

"It is as kind and gentle as everyone

would like to do immediately," said

Budget Director Richard G. Darman. "I think probably not. It

is an extremely credible beginning."

Mr. Bush took a few other steps

toward deficit reduction. He endorsed

a proposal made by Mr. Bush

Reagan to cut the cost of health

benefits for federal workers. He

also called for reducing the interest-

rate subsidy to banks providing

loans to college students.

But Mr. Bush rejected making

deeper spending cuts in popular

programs that Mr. Reagan proposed

in his last budget.

For example, Mr. Reagan proposed

halting the acquisition of national

park land; Mr. Bush restored

the money and promised to resume

buying new national parks.

While Mr. Reagan proposed to

find budget savings in the Medicare

program to help the poor, Mr. Bush

said the budget would restore the

money and advocates a modest

initiative to aid poor pregnant women.

Frederick N. Khodoun, a former

senior Reagan budget official, said

that Mr. Bush's budget was a

flexible freeze, which he said would

increase some high-priority programs

while reducing others.

"A president must make

choices," he insisted in a campaign

flyer on the freeze idea. However,

Mr. Bush went through the

campaign without specifying what

the hard choices would be. Thursday

night, he offered some specifics,

but questions remain about where

he would wield the budget knife.

After seeing the budget plan

Thursday, the Senate Budget

Committee chairman, Jim Sasser, said,

"President Bush is offering us a

minimum down payment on the

kinder, gentler America. But he

can't tell us how he proposes to

meet the necessary annual

installment payments."

Senator Sasser said the Bush

budget has a "black hole" of

unspecified savings. Nevertheless,

he said, congressional Democrats

would probably be willing to meet

Mr. Bush at the negotiating table.

Frederick N. Khodoun, a former

Ecology Tops Bush Agenda In Canada

(Continued from Page 1)

OTTAWA — George Bush arrived

Friday in Canada on his first

trip abroad as president and met

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney for

a general discussion of the trade

and environmental issues concerning

each other, sides said.

President Bush was welcomed at

the Ottawa airport by Mr. Mul-

roney and escorted into the capital

for his first meeting as a head of

state. He was accompanied by his

secretary of state, James A. Baker

3d, and by Mr. Baker's Canadian

counterpart, Joe Clark. The U.S.

national security adviser, Brent

Scowcroft, also was there.

Mr. Bush arrived having extended

a gesture of goodwill on one of

the most sensitive U.S.-Canadian

concerns, acid rain, by promising

a plan soon to reduce the destructive

industrial emissions that lead to the

problem.

The meeting Friday, arranged at

the request of Mr. Bush, was slated

only as an informal discussion

aimed at setting the agenda for

future summit meetings. Officials

on both sides said that the pollution

question and implementation of a

disputed free trade agreement

would top the agenda.

Outlining his spending priorities

before a joint session of Congress

on Thursday, Mr. Bush pledged

legislation responding to Canadian

demands for a scheduled reduction

in U.S. emissions of sulphur and

nitrogen oxides.

"It will include a plan to reduce,

by date certain, the emissions

which cause acid rain," Mr. Bush

said in the televised address, "be-

cause the time for study has passed,

and the time for action is now."

VATICAN: Racism Condemned

(Continued from Page 1)

The document praised the American

civil rights movement and the

support given racial equality by

Catholic schools and by declarations

of American bishops.

But "much still remains to be

done to eliminate completely racial

prejudice and behavior even in

what can be considered one of the

most interracial nations of the

world," the document said.

"The Church and Racism" walks

a careful path in dealing with the

racial record of Roman Catholicism.

While disclaiming to be a

complete account of the church's

attitude, the document emphasized

consistent opposition to racism in

the church's official teaching, in-

cluding early papal condemnations

of the enslavement of Latin Ameri-

can Indians.

But the document acknowledged

that, despite this teaching, some

church leaders and many church

members had been sinfully com-

placent in racism.

Citing statements by Pope Pius

XI in 1937 and 1939 and by Pope

Pius XII in 1939 and 1942, the

document said, "The church did

not hesitate to raise her voice"

against Nazi racism.

The document reminded African

and Asian nations that "the dis-

appearance of colonial regimes" has

not always "meant the end of ra-

cism in states which have become

"people who, although living in

their own land, are subjected to

humiliating conditions," the docu-

ment noted that "the Palestinian

people have the right to a country

as do the Jewish people."

Argentines Wary of Renewed Violence

By Shirley Christian

New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — On a down-

town elevator the other day a

young man who spoke Spanish

with a non-Argentine accent

asked two businessmen for direc-

After the foreigners got off the

elevator, one of the businessmen

said to the other, "He must have

come from Nicaragua for the as-

sault on La Tablada."

The remark reflects the mixture

of black humor, shock and fear

that followed the leftist guerrilla

assault on La Tablada, a suburban

army base, has produced in a so-

ciety that thought its days of politi-

cal bloodletting were over.

The assault, which exploded into

a full-scale battle claiming 39 lives,

has created a surge of sympathy

and support for Argentina's long-

depreciated armed forces and has

put leftist political parties and oth-

ers identified with the left on the

defensive.

"This has served to revive the

worst ghosts from our past," said

Simón Lázara, a member of the

lower house of the legislature from

the small United Socialist Party

and also vice president of the Per-

manent Assembly for Human

Rights.

Strongly critical of those respon-

sible for the attack, he said it had

raised fears that far-left groups

would look for a way to take

vengeance on the army. That, in

turn, might produce a repressive

reaction from the military and the

government.

The government of President

Raúl Alfonsín says the guerrilla

operation was led by Enrique Har-

oldo Gorriarán Merlo, a major fig-

ure in leftist violence in Argentina

and elsewhere in the region for

two decades. He is believed to have

escaped the base and is being

sought by the police.

Mr. Gorriarán, 47, was second in

command of the People's Revolution-

ary Army, considered the most

radical of the leftist guerrilla

groups in Argentina in the 1970s.

In attacks on police and military

posts, kidnappings and robberies,

the groups killed, by official count,

688 people.

The armed forces responded

with a counterinsurgency drive in

which almost everybody with sus-

pected leftist ties was arrested and

injured or killed. An estimated

9,000 people

ARTS / LEISURE

Canonized in New York, The Art of Andy Warhol

By Michael Brenson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For years now, Andy Warhol has been almost everywhere. His pale, priestly face, freckles or blossoms from newstands, images be appropriated from popular sources are studied like sacred scrolls. Just about every scrap he breathed upon is coveted like a religious relic.

Moving through the spectacle of the Warhol retrospective at the Museum of Modern Art, it is clear just how many artistic disciples he now has.

At a moment in American art over which he all but presides, this show probably had to be a blockbuster. With more than 300 works spread over two floors, with an accompanying program of Warhol films, it is the most ambitious solo show at the Museum of Modern Art since the Picasso retrospective in 1980. The scale is not so much a canonization as a recognition that the canonization has already taken place.

Marilyn is abundantly present.

So are Jackie and Liz and Elvis, all glamorous enigmas now enshrined, with Warhol himself — partly because they are glamorous enigmas — in the American cultural hall of fame. The simulated Brillo boxes are here. So are Superman and Popeye, they too his artistic alter egos, one of them a mild-mannered reporter, the other a common sailor until spinach begins blasting through his veins.

Here also are the electric chairs, with the sign in the background asking for silence, acknowledging the presence of an avid public at this deathly ritual, calling attention as well to the silence that even Warhol's dairy cow — impressive and anonymous, staring without guile or judgment, churning out its product day after day — seems to need. The exhibition underlines Warhol's enormous importance and gift. The Warhol effect derives from the casual inevitability of his images and the way raw, upstart ambition scratches soundlessly at the quiet, self-effacing surface.

The effect is also the result of timing and humor. And it has to do with his ability to grasp basic changes in American culture and suggest new ways of making art as museums began to resemble department stores and an increasing number of educated Americans decided they needed art to consume.

With his Roman Catholic and Eastern European upbringing and their tradition of icons, Warhol understood the power of images and the mass media. He was one of the first to recognize that art was being usurped or threatened by television, fashion and film, and that it had to begin to deal with them on their terms. Every source, including tabloids and mug shots, was legitimate. So was the language of commercial art and design. If the mass media and popular culture were going to use art, then art had to use them in return.

Warhol also understood the dou-

ble effect of film and television. On the one hand, they make everything seem immediate, desirable, larger than life, and they assemble a bank of images from which everyone can draw. On the other hand, they turn everyone on the screen and in front of it into an abstraction. Warhol helps clarify the dilemma of a culture in which desire is shamelessly stoked and manipulated, and increasingly insatiable.

As much as anything, the Warhol effect derives from the extreme two-sidedness of his work. It is quiet, passive, tolerant to the point of being all-accepting, a blank slate on which American popular culture seems to have written itself.

Yet it is tremendously violent, bewitched by loss and doom, determined to wipe out everything alien to it as his gaily car wrecks wipe out the people in them.

This is not a revisionist show. Perhaps 75 percent is devoted to the early and mid-1960s, which has been generally understood as Warhol's great period.

All of his media are represented, including ID photos and a hand-made monochromatic painting of a before and after advertisement promising that a simple nose job can miraculously transform homeliness into glamour and youth. Most works are the photo-silk-screens for which Warhol is best known.

The installation is partly chronological and partly thematic, and there are nice touches.

The portraits, icons and lips inspired by Monroe's death are among the best works Warhol did, and they put an exclamation point to the first half of the show. The charged paintings of electric chairs open the second half with a jolt. Placing the 1963 "Portrait of Ethel Scull" so it faces the 1976 painting "Skulls," with the variety of poses and color in both, is an effective curatorial pun.

He was interested in an Expressionist like Edward Munch, who, like Warhol, was fascinated with femmes fatales, self-portraiture and death.

Warhol made paintings inspired



Andy Warhol's "Self Portrait with Skull," 1978.

In the last years of his life, Warhol seems to have been obsessed with the kind of gestural expressionism he had been fighting against. His abstract oxidation paintings — made by urinating on canvas covered with bronze or copper paint — could be seen as an irreverent tribute to Jackson Pollock.

He was interested in an Expressionist like Edward Munch, who, like Warhol, was fascinated with femmes fatales, self-portraiture and death.

Warhol made paintings inspired

by Rorschach tests, which define pent-up feelings and fears and get beyond the camouflage of the self. If Warhol had not died in 1987, at the age of 59, he might have surprised everyone.

One of the keys to Warhol is his aesthetic of self-effacement. His desire to be a machine is well known. So is naming his studio the Factory. So are his films in which nothing happens.

Self-effacement and transformation went together. Kynaston

McShine, a senior curator at the Modern and the organizer of the show, underlines Warhol's "history of dissatisfaction with his appearance" and his yearning to be someone else.

"Warhol: A Retrospective" will be at the Art Institute of Chicago June 3 to Aug. 13, then in London September to November, Cologne November to February, Milan February to May 1990 and Paris May to August 1990.

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The Italian Century: Exuberance and Wit

By Claire Frankel

LONDON — According to a UNESCO survey, half of the world's cultural heritage has come from Italy. The initial amazement at this statistic ebbs with thoughts of Etruscan ornaments, Roman architecture and Byzantine mosaics; the Renaissance giants Leonardo, Michelangelo and Raphael; Bernini, Canaletto and Tiepolo. Italian art leading up to the 20th century is an immense catalogue of familiar and magical names.

The long past comes easier than the recent past. For that, thoughts turn to the elegant Modiglianis, enigmatic de Chiricos, Marini horsemen and, later, Lucio Fontana's punched-through canvases — a stunning but paltry few in almost 90 years of energetic, complex, influential work.

In the 20th century, Italian creativity (other than in food and wine) has been more highly publicized in the areas of architecture, film, furniture and clothing than in painting and sculpture. This imbalance is corrected in "Italian Art in the 20th Century," the blockbuster retrospective at the Royal Academy of Arts until April 9, which examines the achievements of 45 painters and sculptors, with 244 works filling 13 rooms. (A related exhibition, "Pittura e Scultura in Italia nel Novecento" — 20th Century Painting and Sculpture in Italy — will be at the Palazzo Grassi in Venice April 30 to Nov. 5, with Pontus Hulten as artistic director.)

At the beginning of the 1980s, the RA exhibitions organizer Norman Rosenthal hit on the idea of a biennial series that would take a five-decade look at the roots of 20th-century art. Italy is the third country, after Germany (1985) and Britain (1987) to be so examined and the United States is to follow. The Italian art historian and critic Germano Celant, now director of the Guggenheim Museum in New York, is co-organizer.

The opening brush strokes in the RA show are those of Futurism: the Giacomo Balla in a 1902 painting entitled "Bankruptcy." Closed, paneled steel doors with chalked graffiti are set back into the impressive stability of a topaz-colored stone edifice. A paper, caught in the door, creases in the wind. Someone spats on the stone pavement in the foreground. Balla's "The Hand of the Violinist" is an oil done in 1912 when the Futurists (Balla, Umberto Boccioni, Carlo Carrà, Luigi Russolo and Gino Severini) were in full swing. The complex, frenetic movement of the slender fingers move in a very fast staccato of many hands coming out of white cuffs tucked into dark sleeves. "Everything is moving, everything is running, everything is whirling," says the influential 1911 Futurist manifesto. The painting is a display of enthusiasm, speed and unconventionality.

Balla's student and Futurist leader Umberto Boccioni's "Modern Idol," chosen as the cover for the huge, scholarly catalogue, draws like a magnet from across the room. The piercing eyes and pursed red lips of this strangely anguished lady are in supreme contrast to the spectacular all around her: bursting electric lights casting rays like fireworks around the multi-flowered brim of her straw hat. "The contradictions of the Fu-

ture's modern vision," writes Rosenthal, "are made plain in the art and aspirations of Boccioni."

Terra-cotta colored walls envelop the famous Metaphysical paintings of founder Giorgio de Chirico who challenges our experience of space and objects. On the one hand he encourages and on the other hand denies the possibilities of our relating the scene to our known spatial experience.

A round, red brick tower splits the center of the high point of a triangular canvas by de Chirico competing in the shadows with two classical, arched, stone buildings in his 1914 oil, "Enigma of Fate." In the foreground, large black and white squares form the base for an interrupting, slender, mannequin's hand. The feeling of enigmatic incongruity, his signature, is assured.

Amadeo Modigliani's small sacuary is also painted terra-cotta but the ceiling has been lowered for greater intimacy. The eight portraits and two limestone heads have all the familiar stylized attributes:

elongated faces, with long thin noses, highly arched brows over slit eyes.

The exhibition glides easily into green-walled "Magic Realism," the years following World War I. Arturo Martini's large terra-cotta and wood sculpture, "Expectation," has a life-size nude woman on tiptoe straining out of a window, her back to the viewer. Nearby, a semi-circular wall holds eight gentle still lifes of Giorgio Morandi.

One of Italy's leading architects, Mario Bellini, designed the exhibition. Each of the rooms is colored to enhance and differentiate; a few ceilings are lowered for effect as in the room holding Fontana's post-war "The End of God." A sizable green, egg-shaped canvas is shot through with large and small holes, their torn edges creating a nightmarish effect. Only when room 10, "Conceptual Art," is reached are the walls suddenly a brilliant white and remain so to the end. Here is inventive, provocative Piero Manzoni whose performance art includ-

ed his signature on a living body (not on exhibition here). "Being is all that matters," he wrote. His "Breadrolls" is a canvas with 110 of them lined up and painted, along with the canvas, an anonymous white. Later in the '60s, Arte Povera (Poor Art), a phrase coined and a form promoted by Germano Celant, shows the personal, unconventional art of found objects (pieces of torn cloth, sand, bread — the objects themselves, not a painting of them) freeing and revitalizing the artist and his art.

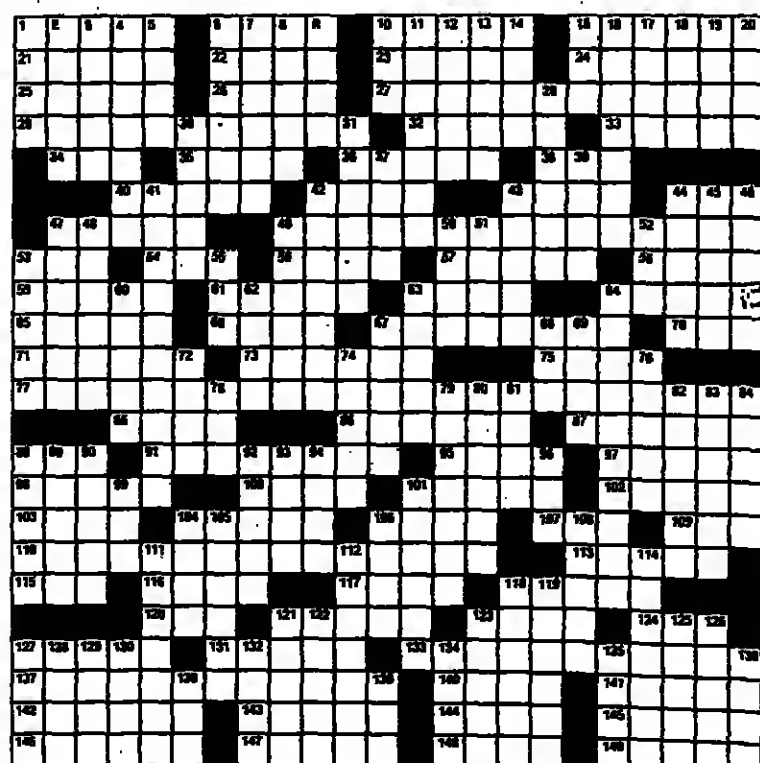
Michelangelo Pistoletto's four large reflective works using transparent paper on polished stainless steel are particularly arresting. "We are going to put the spectator at the center of the picture," wrote Carrà back in 1910, and Pistoletto does just that five years later. His shiny "Vietnam" is a rectangle of stainless steel on which two figures, a woman in a pink coat and a man in a suit, hold a banner. The viewer is improbably and purposely made part of the "picture" — part of the demonstration — by being reflected in the polished metal.

And there in the last room — Mario Merz's "Double Igloo," its red neon spikes angling out of the dried mud-over-wire construction, the whole encased in a still-larger igloo made of fractured glass — his enigmatic anti-technological statement, man's retreat into a more civilizing environment.

The show is a gigantic eye-opener, an assertion of vitality and originality. Walking through the dramatic swings of the past eight decades is to participate in Italian rhythms of exuberance and thoughtfulness, melancholy and wit. The strongest impression is the constant, enlivening ambivalence, violent breaks with the past and nostalgic yearnings for it. Perhaps in a country where antiquity is a manifest and pervasive part of the present, that kind of dialogue is inevitable.

Claire Frankel is an American journalist who lives in London.

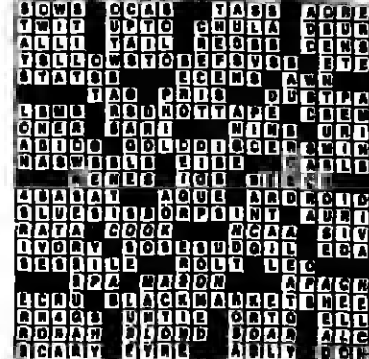
Canine Capers By June A. Boggs



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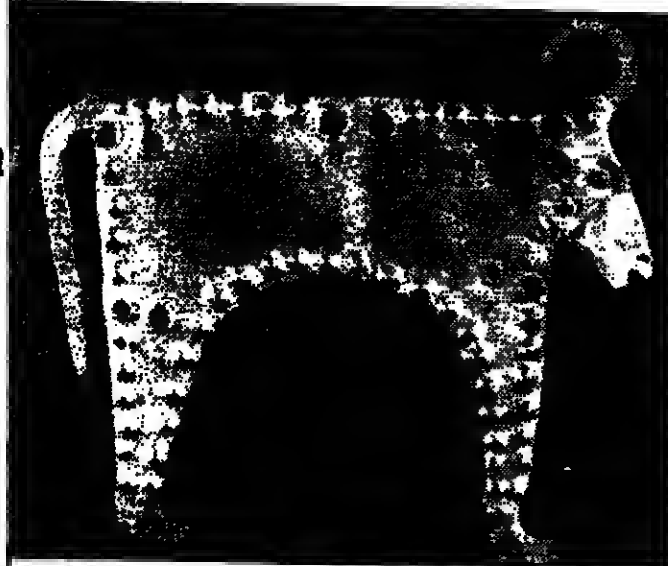
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| 45 Emulated Ted Koppel | 67 Frozen | 86 Greek vowel | 124 "... and to steer her by": Masefield |
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Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



ARTS / LEISURE

A Huge Cultural Puzzle in Gallo-Roman Treasures



A gold catout sheet of an animal figure.

Distant World, in Gold

International Herald Tribune

SAINT-GERMAIN-EN-LAYE, France — A hitherto unknown culture revealed by archaeological excavations that started at Varna, in Bulgaria, in 1972, can be studied through its gold and terra-cotta artifacts on view at the Musée des Antiquités Nationales.

The gold bangles, pendants and catout sheet plaques included in the exhibition are datable to the fifth millennium B.C. on the basis of numerous carbon tests of textile and wood remains carried out on the site. They are the earliest gold objects known to this day.

Even more interesting to the art historian are the earthenware bowls and vases, some with burnished designs of a geometrical nature, bold and sophisticated. Figurative art is represented by pouring vessels in the form of animals and highly expressive human figures. Some with slit-eyed faces laughing broadly are faintly evocative of Etruscan theatrical masks later by some 4,000 years. The pouring vessels in animal form are distinct forerunners of the rhyta that became common in the Hittite settlements in present day Turkey, early in the second millennium B.C. The discovery is likely to open a new chapter in the cultural history of mankind.

The catalogue that comes with the exhibition, "Le Premier Or de l'Humanité en Bulgarie, 5ème millénaire," unfortunately yields little information beyond confused descriptive notes in unreadable jargon. The exhibition continues through April 30.

—SOURKEN MELIKIAN

Stolen Votive Plaque Is Returned to Thailand

New York Times Service

BANGKOK — Through the good offices of a curator at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, a piece of stolen art has been returned voluntarily to Thailand.

The work, a gold votive plaque believed to date from the eighth century, was stolen in 1980 from the James H.W. Thompson Foundation collection, which is on display inside an exquisite traditional Thai house, now a museum here.

The Metropolitan's curator of Indian and Southeast Asian art,

Marin Lerner, came across the plaque on a visit to Europe in April, when the owner of a gallery suggested it might be something the Met would want to acquire.

"I recognized it immediately," Lerner said, "and explained to the owner that it was a well-known and well-publicized piece and that it must be returned to Thailand."

"He's a reasonable and reputable man and he allowed me to take it with me," he said.

"For me there was never any other option," he said. "If you see something that belongs to someone else, it should be returned."

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Mystery often begins at home. That motto could be engraved over the door of the Musée du Luxembourg that leads into one of the most enchanting and challenging exhibitions held in recent years.

For the first time, nearly all of the silver treasures from Roman times that have been bobbing up since the mid-17th century on the territory of ancient Gaul — France, bits of western Switzerland and

SOURKEN MELIKIAN

southern Germany — can be seen in a single show, "Trésors d'Orfèvrerie Gallo-Romaine" through April 23.

The British, who bought much of the best ever since the collector Payne Knight acquired the Mâcon hoard, found in 1764, displayed unprecedented generosity in loaning their holdings — nearly one third of the 248 objects on view.

The Swiss, never too keen on parting with the family silver, withheld one or two of the most famous objects that came to light at Kaiseraugst in December 1961. But they made up for it by sending what is arguably the most beautiful piece of architectural silver from late Roman times — a candelabrum shaped as a hexagonal column whose capital supports a square platform from which there rises a second hexagonal shaft carrying an urn.

The result is astonishing. One did not begin to suspect how far removed from Roman academic taste the Celtic world remained even as it was losing its linguistic identity and self-awareness in most of continental Europe.

Its feel for pure undecorated form was incomparably stronger, often reflecting links to the Middle East. This comes out strikingly in the Chaourse hoard auctioned in Paris in 1888, and bought in two installments by the British Museum, which could not afford to pay at one go the £1,650 asked by dealers.

The three beakers with waisted body rising from a low footed, reproduce, virtually unchanged, the profile of first millennium B.C. vessels from Lusitania in western Iran. The same part of the world is probably the ultimate source for such non-Roman-looking pieces as the damaged but still remarkable bowl with staggered rows of bosses.

Kenneth Painter notes in the catalogue that glass vessels served as a model. One can be more specific — wheel-cut glass from early Sassanian Iran is the source.

As such links would lead one to expect, there were direct imports from the East that are not dis-



The mask of a woman, found at Notre-Dame d'Allencçon.

cussed in the learned essay in catalogue form that accompanies the exhibition. The remarkable ever from the Chaourse find is clearly one of those. The entry notes its similarity with a piece that came to light in Kertch, in the Crimea, and another in Antioch, the Syrian metropolis now incorporated with Turkey, but stops short of stating the obvious — the Chaourse ever originated in some Syrian workshop in the second or third century.

The Celtic fascination for pure form and abstract design may explain the predilection for the marvelous dishes and bowls with a single rosette in the center, the bluish-black niello of the motif standing out against the silvery surface. Some of the rosettes are Eastern — those with six almond-shaped leaves occur on the underside of beakers as early as the first millen-

nium B.C. in northern Iran — and others Western, but no matter what source, the overall conception of the work of art remains original.

The discovery of the hoard from Rhetel near the Franco-Belgian border in 1980 brought admirable evidence of the ever renewed creative strain in the Celtic domain.

Two large dishes are decorated with nielloed rosettes of unparalleled design. François Baratte, the Louvre curator who organized the exhibition and published last year a monograph on the Rhetel find, "Orfèvrerie Gallo-Romaine, Le Trésor de Rhetel," writes that these silver pieces with nielloed patterns seem to originate from northeastern France. I would add that the ability of the workshops to assimilate ideas from distant lands continued unhindered. A Rhetel shallow bowl with repoussé beads

covering the entire surface around the central rosette resembles the decoration found on bowls of the identical shape from Iran in the early third century. In the center, however, the rosette is based on the Celtic repertoire.

The ability hitherto unrecognized to blend Middle Eastern loans, the old Celtic heritage and some Roman designs into original creations, resulted in some of the most beautiful pieces in the show, from the Soissons art museum dish to the Mâcon pieces in the British Museum with a pattern reminiscent of Syrian mosaics.

That aptitude at borrowing and transforming, a hallmark common to most great arts, is equally striking in Celtic figurative based on Roman models. Not much attention has been given to it because Celtic art of the Roman period is handled by Classicists with a tendency to see it as a provincial offshoot, a curiosity at best, rather than as a new art form based on fundamentally different aesthetics, and probably metaphysics, now lost to us, of which J.J. Haas gives us an inkling in a masterly essay, "La Tombe Gallo-Romaine," published in 1986.

Derivative work did of course exist, such as a rather silly torso of a man draped in a toga and a variety of small Roman-style figures. But these can be easily skipped in favor of some of the extraordinary silver sculpture also to be seen at the Musée du Luxembourg.

The mask of a woman from Notre-Dame d'Allencçon, boldly schematic and expressive, is light years apart from Roman academic realism. The few such pieces that survive suggest that there must have been several highly diverse regional schools.

The bronze statue of a woman covered with silver foil retaining traces of gilding, which turned up at Sainpierre in 1852, stands apart with its elongated body, its dilated eyes in a small face and the bold Near Eastern tiara.

It has little in common with Roman aesthetics, and even its traditional identification as the deity Fortuna is in doubt — as Anne-Marie Kaufmann-Heinimann notes in the catalogue, it may just as well have been intended as a Celtic figure.

The highly original figurative art might have been more promptly recognized if its greatest achievements were not so frequently in miniature format. A masterpiece of stylized portraiture in the round in the exhibition is the bronze bust of a man from Lillebonne, 12.5 centimeters (5 inches) high.

Even greater, but smaller still,

are the twin busts of Mercury and Maia jutting forward from the central tondo, 10 centimeters across, of a shallow dish from Berthoville. Leaving aside the Roman drapes and the hairdo, the faces with their expressions could be those of early Gothic figures on medieval reliquaries.

More than once, one finds oneself wondering whether the anticipation of later French art, Romanesque or Gothic, that some of the silver figurative art seems to project — as do several stone and wooden carvings scattered around France, in local museums — is only in the viewer's mind, or whether some tenuous thread of continuity was maintained through the centuries.

The puzzling diversity that emerges from the show adds to the mystery. It suggests a multitude of micro-societies variously involved with Roman culture, influences from different parts of the East — including its cults whose deep pen-

etration paved the way for ultimate Christianization — and allegiance to its past. Going through the debris of a gigantic cultural puzzle with no keys to read the real meaning of it all, and flashes of little-known beauty kindling our desire to understand.

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Sunday, February 19

CHARTRES, AUTOMOBILES 1/43rd, Mrs J & J.P. LELIEVRE, 1 bis, Place du Général-de-Gaulle, Tel.: 37.56.04.33.

Saturday, March 18

ENGHIEN, at 9 p.m. VERY IMPORTANT MODERN PAINTINGS & SCULPTURES, M^{re} CHAMPIN-LOMBRAIL-GAUTIER, Hotel des Ventes, 2, rue du Docteur Lamy, 95800 ENGHEN, Tel.: (1) 34.12.68.16.

PROVINCES

Sunday, February 19

HONFLEUR (14600), at 2:30 p.m. IMPORTANT MODERN PAINTINGS, 19th & 20th. Exhibition: Feb. 18 & 19 before the sale. M^{re} F. DUPUY, 7, rue St Nicol. Tel.: 31.89.01.06.

Sunday, February 26

AVIGNON, at 2:30 p.m. FURNITURE 18th & 19th Century, PAINTINGS, OBJETS D'ART, 1900's GLASSWARE, JEWELRY, SILVER, M^{re} J. DESAMAIS & E. GERMAIN, 2, rue du Rempart, St. Lazare, Tel.: 90.86.35.55.

CALAIS, at 2:30 p.m. 200 PAINTINGS 19th & 20th Century, M^{re} PILLON, 24, rue Delacroix. Tel.: 21.97.33.76.

CASTRES, at 2:30 p.m. PAINTINGS 19th & 20th Century, Hotel des Ventes, 21, rue du Trésor, M^{re} JOANNY, Tel.: 63.58.03.05.

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Dow Average Plunges 37 Points

NEW YORK — Stock prices plunged Friday in moderately active trading on the New York Stock Exchange as a negative report on inflation and higher interest rates combined to send the Dow Jones industrial average tumbling through the 2,300 level.

The Dow, which had fallen 20.17 points Thursday, plunged 36.97 to close at 2,286.07. The pullback in the 30-stock index was the largest since it fell 38.59 points on Nov. 16, 1988. For the week, the Dow lost 45.18 points.

Broader market indicators also had sharp pullbacks. The NYSE composite index fell 2.12 to 164.01. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index dropped 4.04 to close at 292.02. The price of an average share lost 43 cents.

Declines trounced advances by about a 4-1 ratio. Big Board volume slowed to 173.56 million shares from 224.22 million traded Thursday.

Prices dropped at the opening bell after the Labor Department reported that January U.S. producer prices jumped 1 percent, the largest monthly increase since April 1981 and far above market forecasts of around 0.5 percent.

The data heightened concern that the pace of inflation would force the Federal Reserve Board to further tighten monetary policy and credit conditions.

Prices stabilized around midday but the selling pressure continued and the losses accelerated in the final 90 minutes of the session. A boost in major banks' prime lending rate, though widely anticipated, blocked any attempt at a rally.

"The rise in the PPI was a surprise that borders on being a shock," said Hugh Johnson, head of the investment policy committee at First Albany Corp., referring to the wholesale price report.

"There is no doubt the Fed will take the number seriously and nudge short-term interest rates a bit higher," he added.

Mr. Johnson said the Producer Price Index report and President George Bush's budget proposals, outlined in a speech to Congress on Thursday evening, combined to "reintroduce investors to some economic reality."

Pan Am was the most active issue, gaining 1/4 to 44.

Burlington Resources followed, up 1 1/4 to 48. RJR Nabisco (when distributed) was third, down 1/4 to 80 1/4. AT&T slipped 1/4 to 31 1/4. IBM lost 1 1/4 to 125.

Among other blue chips, General Electric was down 1/4 to 46 1/4. General Motors ex-dividend was down 1 to 90 1/4. Sears was off 1 to 41 1/4. Eastman Kodak was up 1/4 to 48 1/4 and American Express was down 1/4 to 29 1/4.

In the technology sector, Digital Equipment was off 1 1/4 to 113 1/4. Honeywell was down 2 1/4 to 64 1/4. Cray Research was off 1/4 to 60 1/4 and Unisys was off 1 to 28 1/4.

Prices closed lower in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange.

The Amex Market Value index fell 2.59 to 322.77. The price of an average share lost 11 cents. Volume was slightly down at 11.18 million shares from 11.52 million traded Thursday.

Wang Labs class A led the Amex issues, down 1/4 to 9 1/4.

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AMEX 1,111.11 1,111.11 1,111.11 0.00
AMEX adv. cons. close 1,111.11
AMEX adv. cons. open 1,111.11
AMEX adv. cons. high 1,111.11
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سكدا، لعل

By LEONARD SILK
New York Times Service

A warning that protectionist pressures remain strong in some countries.

Their rapid deployment of resources is transforming the belief that Europe 1992 will be a more rapidly growing region into a self-fulfilling prophecy. The "Eurosclerosis" of the recent past is giving way to a near-euphoria.

Sources: Indesuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAI (dinar, riyal, dirham); Gasbank (Dubai). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Key Money Rates Feb. 10		Asian Dollar Deposits Feb. 10	
1 month	1.0000	1 month	1.0000
3 months	1.0000	3 months	1.0000
6 months	1.0000	6 months	1.0000
9 months	1.0000	9 months	1.0000
12 months	1.0000	12 months	1.0000

Japan	
Discount rate	2 1/4 2 1/2
Call money	3 1/2/92 3 13/14
3-month interbank	4 1/16 4 9/16
3-month intercorp	4 1/32 4 1/32
West Germany	

Call money	3 17/32	3 13/16	Merrill Lynch Ready Assets	
2-months interbank	4 1/16	4 9/16	30-day average yield:	8.52
3-months interbank	4 17/32	4 17/32	Telocator Interest Rate Index:	0.199
			Source: Merrill Lynch Telocator.	

Page 2					
Information rate		8 1/4	8 1/4		
Call money		8 1/4	8 1/4		
1-month interest		8 1/4	8 1/4		
3-month interest		8 1/4	8 1/4		
6-month interest		8 1/4	8 1/4		
12-month interest		8 1/4	8 1/4		
15-month interest		8 1/4	8 1/4		
18-month interest		8 1/4	8 1/4		
21-month interest		8 1/4	8 1/4		
24-month interest		8 1/4	8 1/4		
27-month interest		8 1/4	8 1/4		
30-month interest		8 1/4	8 1/4		
33-month interest		8 1/4	8 1/4		
36-month interest		8 1/4	8 1/4		
39-month interest		8 1/4	8 1/4		
42-month interest		8 1/4	8 1/4		
45-month interest		8 1/4	8 1/4		
48-month interest		8 1/4	8 1/4		
51-month interest		8 1/4	8 1/4		
54-month interest		8 1/4	8 1/4		
57-month interest		8 1/4	8 1/4		
60-month interest		8 1/4	8 1/4		
63-month interest		8 1/4	8 1/4		
66-month interest		8 1/4	8 1/4		
69-month interest		8 1/4	8 1/4		
72-month interest		8 1/4	8 1/4		
75-month interest		8 1/4	8 1/4		
78-month interest		8 1/4	8 1/4		
81-month interest		8 1/4	8 1/4		
84-month interest		8 1/4	8 1/4		
87-month interest		8 1/4	8 1/4		
90-month interest		8 1/4	8 1/4		
93-month interest		8 1/4	8 1/4		
96-month interest		8 1/4	8 1/4		
99-month interest		8 1/4	8 1/4		
102-month interest		8 1/4	8 1/4		
105-month interest		8 1/4	8 1/4		
108-month interest		8 1/4	8 1/4		
111-month interest		8 1/4	8 1/4		
114-month interest		8 1/4	8 1/4		
117-month interest		8 1/4	8 1/4		
120-month interest		8 1/4	8 1/4		
123-month interest		8 1/4	8 1/4		
126-month interest		8 1/4	8 1/4		
129-month interest		8 1/4	8 1/4		
132-month interest		8 1/4	8 1/4		
135-month interest		8 1/4	8 1/4		
138-month interest		8 1/4	8 1/4		
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210-month interest		8 1/4	8 1/4		
213-month interest		8 1/4	8 1/4		
216-month interest		8 1/4	8 1/4		
219-month interest</					

EC Comple

The government, focusing on the need to put its fiscal house in order, also remains tight-fisted with its money.

Hong Kong Trade Strategy

Taiwan," Mr. Ngan predicted.

Hong Kong by EC industry groups threaten to endanger those efforts.

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SPORTS

Old NBA Foes Share Honors

Lenny Wilkens and K.C. Jones Elected to Hall of Fame

The Associated Press
SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Two outstanding guards who played and coached against each other, K.C. Jones of the Boston Celtics and Lenny Wilkens of the Cleveland Cavaliers, have been elected to the Basketball Hall of Fame, officials announced Friday.

Also to be enshrined May 9 is William "Pop" Gates, 71, who played with the New York Renaissance and other teams during the game's barnstorming years in the 1930s and 1940s.

"I'm very honored," said Wilkens, who ranks third in the NBA in career assists with 7,211.

Wilkens, a standout at Providence College, averaged 16.5 points and 6.7 assists a game during a 15-year professional career with St. Louis, Seattle, Portland and Cleveland. Before coming to Cleveland two seasons ago, he coached at Portland and Seattle, where his 1979 team won the NBA championship.

He will coach the East Team in Sunday's NBA All-Star game.

"It's a very pleasant surprise," said Jones, who for years was overshadowed by his college and pro teammate, Bill Russell.

"This is the sort of thing that happens to superstars, all-stars and scorers and not people who can't shoot," Jones said. "At San Francisco and the pros, my contribution was my brain, not my scoring ability. I just did the blue-collar type things." Jones and Russell were on the San Francisco team that won a collegiate championship.

Jones only averaged 7.4 points a game in his nine-year playing career with the Celtics, during which Boston won eight straight NBA championships, but he contributed an average 4.9 assists and could



K.C. Jones



Lenny Wilkens

make his presence felt in clutch games.

In the 1955 NCAA championship, the 6-foot-1-inch (1.85-meter) Jones held LaSalle's 6-6 scoring ace Tom Gola, who was elected to the Hall of Fame in 1975, without a point for 21 minutes, while edging

Russell for game scoring honors with 24 points.

"K.C. had a real commitment and was very effective in ways that aren't always as apparent," Wilkens said. "He was more interested in good defense and making the team look good than in scoring a lot of points. When he played you on defense it was like wearing a glove."

Following his retirement as a player, Jones coached the Celtics in the 1984 and 1986 NBA championships. He stepped down as Celtics coach last season.

Although Jones, the 18th person associated with the Celtics to be enshrined, was elected the first year he was nominated and Wilkens on the second try, the Hall of Fame director, Joe O'Brien, said he was "shocked" at some of the players rejected by the honors committee.

"I can defend the purity of the process, but the basketball fan in me can't believe Earl Monroe or Dave Bing aren't in the Hall of Fame," said O'Brien, who does not have a vote.

For the third straight year, Monroe failed to get the needed 18 votes from the 24-member honors committee, composed of three representatives from each of eight different geographical regions.

Also failing to get the needed votes for election were Ann Meyers and Nene White.

Meyers, a four-time All America at UCLA and White, an AAU-all-star, who led her team to the AAU championship 10 straight times, were the first women to be nominated as players since 1980 when Hazel Walker, who toured with the Arkansas Travelers in the 1940s, failed to gain election.

The Hall of Fame installed its first women in 1984.

Bob Knight, the men's coach at Indiana, who failed to win election last year, took himself out of contention before the Screening Committee could consider his name this year, according to O'Brien.

"Bobby and I talked about it," O'Brien said. "He felt that he had the credentials the year before and considered his failure to win election amounted to a slap in the face."

Currently 165 individual players, coaches and contributors have been installed in the Hall of Fame. Four teams are also enshrined.



EASY DOES IT — Shawn Bell scores two with a dunk against Brigham Young on the way to a San Diego State victory, 89-74.

Michigan Squeaks Past Iowa In Double Overtime, 108-107

The Associated Press
Michigan edged Iowa, 108-107, in double overtime Thursday in Iowa City to close ranks in the Big Ten Conference.

Loy Vought scored the final six points for the Wolverines, ranked No. 10 in The Associated Press.

TOP-20 BASKETBALL

writers' poll, including the game-winning layup with two seconds to play. The heroes came only after Michigan, ranked No. 8, saw an 18-point lead evaporate over the final 9½ minutes of regulation play.

"You can say we blew the lead, but I'm going to tell you, Iowa is relentless," Michigan's coach, Bill Frieder, said. "They got depth. They didn't play fairly well in the first half, but they were really relentless in the second half."

It was the eighth time this season that Michigan has scored in three figures — and over the years they are 50-0 in games in which they have scored more than 100 points.

Glen Rice led Michigan, 18-4 overall and 6-3 in the Big Ten, with 24 points, and Sean Higgins got 22.

Roy Marble led Iowa with a career-high 32 points after going 1-for-7 and scoring only two points in the first half. B.J. Armstrong and

Ed Horton added 19 points each for the Hawkeyes (17-5, 5-4).

Arizona 78, Oregon 57: At Eugene, Oregon, No. 1 Arizona was forced to find another source for points when the Ducks held its all-time leading scorer, Sean Elliott, to just 10 points. The Wildcats (18-2, 12-1 in the Pac-10) led 39-33 at halftime when Matt Muehlebach scored the first eight points of the second half, and Oregon (8-13, 3-8) was left behind. Anthony Cook had 20 for Arizona.

Oklahoma 112, Missouri 105: In Norman, Oklahoma, No. 3 Missouri was without head coach Norm Stewart, who was ill. Assistant coach Rich Daly took over, and the Tigers (20-4), unbeaten in the last 11 games, stayed close until the end. In fact, five minutes into the game the Tigers led 21-5, but the Sooners (20-3) settled down, bringing the halftime score to 53-53. Stacey King had 32 points for No. 5 Oklahoma, including a three-pointer with 55 seconds left. Byron Irvin led Missouri with 22 points. The Sooners are tied with Missouri for first in the Big Eight at 6-1.

North Carolina State 98, North Carolina 88: At Raleigh, North Carolina, the No. 17 Wolfpack (15-4, 6-2) rallied for the victory that gave them sole possession of

first place in the Atlantic Coast Conference, one game in front of No. 6 North Carolina (18-4, 6-3). Chucky Brown scored a career-high 29 points for N.C. State. Jeff Lebo had 22 points for North Carolina.

Illinois 62, Ohio State 54: In Champaign, Illinois, Jay Edwards held Jay Busson under 10 points for the first time in 34 games. Nick Anderson's 22 points led Illinois (19-3, 6-3), which did not clinch the victory until the final second of play after No. 16 Ohio State (16-6, 5-4) missed two jumpers in the final seconds. Perry Carter led Ohio State with 15 points.

Indiana 72, Northwestern 56: In Evanston, Illinois, Jay Edwards scored 18 of his 24 points on 3-pointers as the No. 13 Hoosiers (19-5, 9-1) broke from a 35-35 tie with a 10-0 run begun by freshman Eric Anderson, who contributed 24 points. Evan Peterson, also a freshman, led Northwestern (8-12, 1-9) with 18 points.

West Virginia 85, Mississippi 73: In Charleston, West Virginia, the 15th-ranked Mountaineers extended the nation's longest winning streak to 17 games over its interstate rival. Darryl Price scored 22 points for the Mountaineers (18-2, 11-0), and Herb Brooks added 17. John Taft led Marshall (10-11) with 24 points.

Stanford 65, Washington State 53: In Palo Alto, California, an 11-1 run keyed by Bryan McSwainy led the Cardinals to victory. No. 18 Stanford (18-5, 9-3) led 49-46 with 5:05 remaining when McSwainy made three big plays to outpace Washington State (7-13, 2-9) and say two games behind Arizona in the Pacific-10 Conference.

Fullerton State 93, Nevada-Las Vegas 92: In Fullerton, California, Wayne Williams hit a 25-foot three-pointer at the buzzer in overtime to give the Titans their first victory over their Big West Conference rival in nearly six years. Williams' winning shot came after Stacey Augmon made one of two free throws for No. 19 Nevada-Las Vegas (15-6, 10-2) with four seconds left. The Titans (10-10, 5-6) needed another 3-pointer — the first of senior forward Derek Jones' career — with five seconds left in regulation for the 83-83 tie that forced the extra five-minute session. Cedric Ceballos of Fullerton State and David Butler of Nevada-Las Vegas had 26 points each.

What Next? TV May Get High School Basketball

By Gerald Eskenazi
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A major cable network is negotiating to televise nationally for the first time a high school basketball game of the week in the United States.

The network, SportsChannel America, and the National Federation of State High School Associations, the umbrella organization for high school sports, said that a game of the week might lead to a national high school basketball tournament.

That could feature a championship playoff among the final four teams similar to the championship weekend staged by the National Collegiate Athletic Association for U.S. college basketball.

Officials of SportsChannel America and the federation confirmed that negotiations were in progress for a series of 20 to 25 games a season.

They would not comment on the amount of money involved, except to say that it would be "millions" of dollars. They said an announcement would be made within two weeks.

"All the money would be funneled through the federation," Bruce Durbin, the executive director of the high school group, said Thursday. "It won't be a situation where schools get big money. One school won't get more than another. A lot of the money would go to the state associations."

Durbin said his organization, comprising 90 percent of the nation's public and private high schools, "has been empowered" by its members to put together a television package.

But he said a majority of the membership opposed a national tournament. Other major cable companies,

like ESPN and MSG Productions, have recently increased the scope of their scholastic coverage.

USA Today prints a weekly ranking of the Top 25 high school teams, and another national poll is printed in many newspapers.

SportsChannel America is jointly owned by NBC and Cablevision and reaches about seven million homes in the United States. The company's vice president of programming and production, Mike Lardner, said the talks with the federation could have several effects.

"The natural next step is a working relationship," he said. After nationally televised games, he added, would come a national tournament.

"A natural conclusion is a final four," he said. "But right now we are only exploring that."

A national high school championship has been a subject of controversy for years.

Some educators and coaches fear it would distort the purposes of high school athletics. They are concerned that the exposure and money involved could lead to the same type of recruiting and eligibility scandals on the schoolboy level that have plagued college sports.

Indeed, Durbin said he once opposed the concept.

"At one point I felt it was not the wisest way to go," he said. "I think times have changed. I'm not as opposed to it as I once was."

"But if it's good, if it's educationally sound, it could happen."

Durbin echoed the thoughts of many coaches and television officials when he described the interest in scholastic sports this way: "I think the public is looking for a wholesome program that's not bent out of shape."

Abdul-Jabbar to All-Stars

New York Times Service

HOUSTON — Kareem Abdul-Jabbar will replace the injured Magic Johnson on the Western Conference roster for the 39th annual All-Star Game Sunday at the Astrodome.

Johnson, the Los Angeles Lakers' guard, was voted to the starting team by the fans, but was forced to withdraw

after he suffered a hamstring tear in the Lakers' game Wednesday. (See Scoreboard)

David Stern, the National Basketball Association commissioner, named Abdul-Jabbar, 41, to the team to replace Johnson. The top scorer in league history, Abdul-Jabbar is retiring after the season.

BOOKS

THE CHRONICLER OF BARSETSHIRE:

A Life of Anthony Trollope

By R.H. Super. 528 pages. \$35. University of Michigan Press, 839 Greene Street, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48106.

Reviewed by Dennis Drabell

FAVORED by practice and original endowment, said an anonymous critic in England's Saturday Review, Anthony Trollope "can write novels as easily as a hen lays eggs."

He wrote 47 of them in just under four decades, and in the bumper year of 1864 polished off half of one long novel and all of two medium-length ones, a total of more than half a million words. He managed the prodigious output of that and many other years while acting as a husband, father and full-time bureaucrat in the British Post Office — a job he performed with distinction.

One secret of his productivity came to light when Thackeray's daughter spent a few days chez Trollope: "She was astonished to hear Trollope called by the servant every morning at four to take up his writing task for the day."

His father was a feckless barrister who moved the family to Harrow so that Anthony and his brothers could attend the prestigious parish school as day-boys without charge. After bailiffs seized the family's belongings for nonpayment of debts, Anthony's mother embarked on a

writing career. In addition to novels she wrote a travel book, "Domestic Manners of the Americans," which took the pulse of Yankee culture and found it erratic. The book made her career and restored the family's position.

Nonetheless, Anthony skipped university and entered the civil service because, he later allowed, "an early income was desirable." He married, rose slowly in the ranks, and published a few novels with indifferent success. It was in his fifth book, "Barchester Towers," in which he blended his satirical gifts with disdain for evangelical puritanism, that he found himself. There he introduced Mrs. Proudie, wife of the bishop of Barchester and wearer of the episcopal pants, the first of his peerless termagants. He wrote five other novels set in the mythical county of Barchester, in "The Last Chronicle of Barsetshire" — from which R.H. Super takes the title of this admirable biography, one that stands out from other lives of Trollope by not taking his "Autobiography" at face value — he made sport of his dual careers by having Mrs. Proudie campaign to ban mail delivery on The Lord's Day.

He also wrote a six-volume series of "Parliamentary" novels centered on that reluctant prime minister, Plantagenet Palliser, the eventual Duke of Omnium — an achievement that pundits as disparate as George Will and Anthony Lewis have commended in their columns. Trollope's non-ecclesiastical, non-parliamentary novels tend to be about nothing

more momentous than the ethics of inheritance, courtship and marriage, and some readers reserve him exactly for this Austenite strain.

About the best of Trollope's life there is little to say. He rode to the hounds, traveled extensively, retired from the Post Office years shy of a pension on the strength of his royalties, stood unsuccessfully for Parliament, edited Saint Paul's magazine. Incessantly he wrote, turning out some chunkers (though the wonder is how few of them his vast oeuvre contains) and a late masterpiece, "The Way We Live Now," a multi-tiered portrait of Victorian greed. He died of a stroke in 1882, at 67, leaving several completed novels and his autobiography for posthumous appearance. The latter closes with an eerie valediction: "Now I stretch out my hand, and from the further shore I bid adieu to all who have cared to read any among the many words that I have written."

R.H. Super, professor emeritus of English at the University of Michigan, is a master at iconoclastic scholarship, exposing as probably spurious certain stories that all previous biographers have taken for gospel (for example, that Trollope decided to kill Mrs. Proudie after overhearing a pair of readers grieve about her endurance through book after book).

Dennis Drabell, a Washington writer and editor, wrote this for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE weekly game Monday nights at the Cavendish Club in Manhattan has been going for 35 years, with several founding members still playing. The game is the cut-in team variety, scored by imps; the standard is high. Paul Madison as South on the diagrammed deal made a good, practical rebid of three no-trump after West made a weak jump in hearts and North bid spades. He held up on the opening heart lead, won the continuation and led to the club king. He led a diamond and thought a little when East played low. The normal play was to finesse the ten, since West was more likely to have a singleton ace or king than a singleton jack. Nevertheless, he put up the queen, because that improved his chances of shutting out the hearts. It can be seen that the play of the ten would have made life easy for the defense, but as it was, West had to take the ace and East had the master diamond. But the defense found the right counter. West continued hearts, and the East player, Arthur Netzer, read the dramatic discard of the diamond king. South could not continue diamonds, but there was one last obstacle for the defense. The declarer cashed his three club winners, saving dummy's spades, and the West player, Jack Sonnenblick, had to be careful to throw a heart winner and not a spade loser. If he had parted with the spade three, South would have been in a position to lead to the spade king, follow with the seven and end-play East to make the contract. An immediate attempt to duck a spade to East would fail, since that player would refuse to win.

NORTH			
♠	A K 8 7	♥	A K 8 7
♦	Q 7 3	♣	Q 7 3
♦	Q 7 3	♣	Q 7 3
♦	Q 7 3	♣	Q 7 3
SOUTH (D)			
♠	A K 8 7	♥	A K 8 7
♦	Q 7 3	♣	Q 7 3
♦	Q 7 3	♣	Q 7 3
♦	Q 7 3	♣	Q 7 3

North and South were vulnerable.
 The bidding:
 South 1♠ West 2♥ North 3♥ East 3♥
 3NT Pass Pass Pass
 West led the heart five.

DOONESBURY

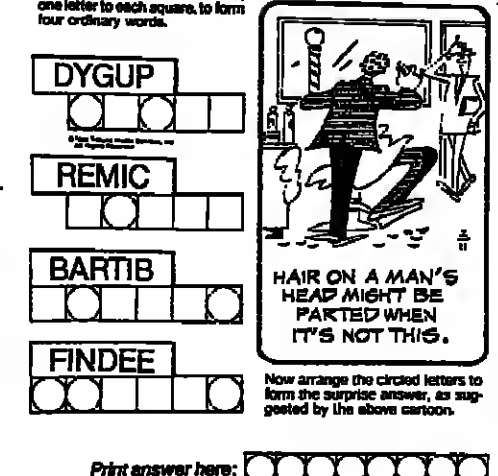


DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble words from Jumble, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here: _____

Yesterday's Jumble: GIVEN HIKER PURIFY MAYHEM
 Answer: What the man who invented rope built for himself — A HUGE "HUMP-IRE."

BLONDIE



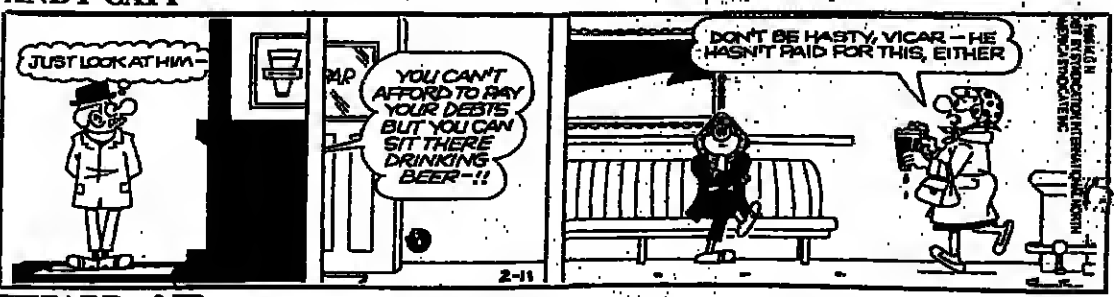
PEANUTS



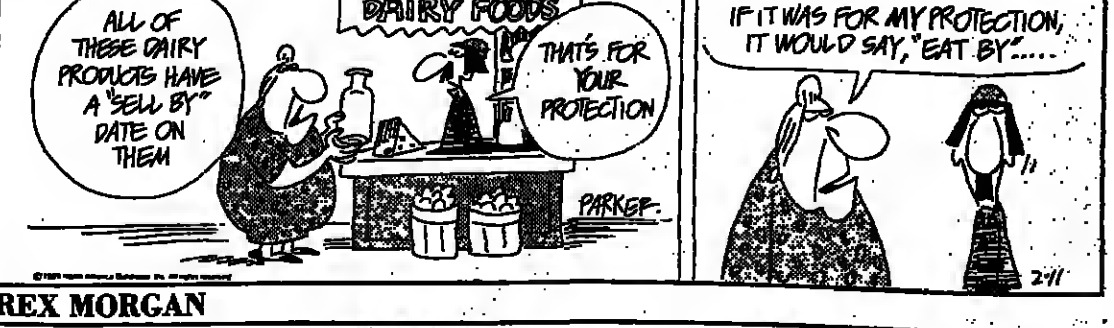
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



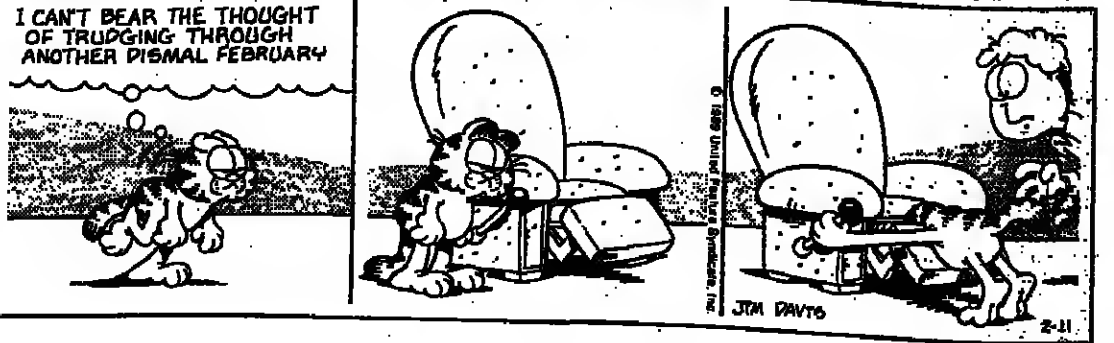
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



SPORTS

Canada Lifting Coach Says He 'Disapproved' Of Plan to Hide Drugs

MONTREAL — The Canadian weight lifting team's head coach has testified that he walked out of a meeting where a plan was discussed to beat a pre-Olympic drug test by injecting "clean" urine into the bladders of three athletes.

The Polish-born coach, Andrzej Kulasa, told a federal inquiry into the use of banned substances by amateur athletes that he left the Vancouver meeting after Denis Garon suggested injecting urine through a catheter into the athletes' bladders.

"I disapproved, somebody mentioned a catheter, and I thought this is crazy and I left the room," Kulasa told the inquiry, headed by Charles Dubin of the Ontario Supreme Court and started by the Ben Johnson Olympic doping scandal.

Kulasa, 41, denied knowing that his athletes were going to follow through with the procedure. In the testimony on Thursday, he said that after he left the meeting, he went to a nearby park where he thought "this is the end" of his weight lifting career.

Kulasa has been the target of allegations over his involvement in steroid use among his athletes since his hiring in 1983. He has denied he ever encouraged steroid use.

Several lifters have told the inquiry that Jacques Demers,

Paramjit Gill and David Bolduc had other people's urine injected into their bladders because they had used steroids and were sure to be caught in the tests.

The attempt to mask the athletes' use of banned steroids was unsuccessful, and the three were thrown off the team after failing the test last September.

The coach denied that he knew steroids were used by Canadians at pre-Olympic training camps in Czechoslovakia. However, he did say Demers admitted using steroids when Kulasa took him to a Czech hospital for treatment.

"Perhaps I was too human with him," he said when asked by Dubin why he had not thrown Demers off the team immediately.

Kulasa said he warned athletes not to buy anything from Eastern European athletes who knew took advantage of "naïve" North Americans by selling them drugs.

Kulasa also denied knowing that four Canadian athletes brought 22,000 steroid pills back from a competition in Moscow in 1983, the year he was hired as national weight lifting coach.

Demers, one of the four lifters caught at Montreal's Mirabel airport, said last week that he told Kulasa before leaving Moscow of the plan to sneak the banned drugs into the country.

In Season 16, Stenmark Still Stands Out

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VAIL, Colorado — After 16 World Cup seasons and a record 85 race victories, Ingemar Stenmark can see the end of a career approaching.

The superlative Swedish specialist, the most talented skier to ever race the gates, is sticking by his decision to retire next month at the end of the World Cup season.

"I've had enough of ski racing," said Stenmark, a man of few words in all of his four languages — Swedish, English, German and Italian. "When I stop, I won't think back on my career. That will be it for racing."

Stenmark, who turns 33 on March 18, a week after the season ends in Shigakogen, Japan, placed a respectable sixth in Thursday's giant slalom at the World Alpine Ski Championships here.

Rudolf Nierlich, displaying the kind of form that used to be Stenmark's forte, blew away the field by 1.62 seconds for Austria's second gold medal of the championships. (See Scoreboard)

Stenmark, the World Cup career leader with 45 giant slalom victories — including 14 in a row at the height of his career a decade ago — was 2.19 seconds behind Nierlich but only .47 seconds away from a medal.

Not bad for the oldest man in ski racing.

"I am quite happy with my race," Stenmark said. "I was skiing well on the top (during the second run) and I made some mistakes. I got too low and I felt some tightness in my legs and I could not ski fast all the way down. But I think for me it was a good race."

Those in Vail Mountain's finish stadium were glad he made the trip. Each of his runs ended with seemingly every fan — American, Italian,

mann Nogler, is planning a "testimonial" slalom in Sweden in March to end his career on a joyous note.

Nogler hopes to get his man's former rivals to compete in the race — on a handicap basis — against the best current skiers. The event is to be followed by a party.

But Tomba has fizzled so far this season, with only one victory. As of Thursday, he had failed to collect any medals in the two-week championships, which end Sunday.

Stenmark's Italian coach, Her-

mann Nogler, is planning a "testimonial" slalom in Sweden in March to end his career on a joyous note.

Nogler hopes to get his man's former rivals to compete in the race — on a handicap basis — against the best current skiers. The event is to be followed by a party.

But Tomba has fizzled so far this season, with only one victory. As of Thursday, he had failed to collect any medals in the two-week championships, which end Sunday.

Stenmark's Italian coach, Her-

'I've had enough of ski racing. When I stop, I won't think back on my career. That will be it for racing.'

Ingemar Stenmark.

Both Tomba and Stenmark get a final medal shot Sunday in the men's slalom.

"I've been training more slalom than anything else," Stenmark said.



Tomba hits a gate in the first run of the giant slalom on Thursday.

"I'm hoping for a good race." The Swede took his last World Cup victory in 1987, in a slalom. His best current result was sixth in the giant slalom at Adelboden, Switzerland, last month.

"These races here in Vail are the most important of the year," Stenmark said. "I'm keeping a low profile and am staying in a house with a friend."

The Swede has been winding down his career for months now. Though he wants to put racing out of mind, Stenmark, born not far south of the Arctic circle in tiny Tarnaby, won't be abandoning the sport that made him an idol.

"I will work with Elan," Stenmark said, referring to his longtime Yugoslavian ski sponsor. "But I will never think back. When I stop racing, that is really the end."

(AP, UPI)



Stenmark waves to his fans after his first giant slalom run at Vail.

After Calgary's Dazzle, 'La Bomba' Has Fizzled

VAIL, Colorado — La Bomba has been just that at the World Alpine Ski Championships. A bomb.

Italy's Alberto Tomba finished seventh in the men's giant slalom Thursday, and any hope he had of winning a medal dissolved when he slipped on the first run.

Tomba hit the gate, bounced into the fresh snow alongside the track, and made an acrobatic recovery to get through the next gate.

"I was betrayed by speed, a bump and a tricky snow," Tomba explained at the finish line.

Even if Tomba skied well in both runs, he might have had a lot of trouble winning. Austria's Rudolf Nierlich was nearly invincible, leading the first run by 97 seconds and winning the race by a healthy 1.62.

Nierlich is also an accomplished slalom skier, but he thinks Tomba will be a force to be reckoned with on Sunday, when the men's slalom concludes this two-week ski tournament.

"Tomba made a big mistake, which ruined his chances," Nierlich said. "That's what happens when you go for it. One second for a lead isn't

much; one mistake and you can go out."

"Too bad I was unlucky in the first run," said Tomba, who dazzled the world with gold-medal races in the slalom and giant slalom at the Calgary Olympics last year. "I was going really well, and fast, and I'm not sure how that mistake happened. Maybe I'm running out of luck. I had too much of it last year."

"Anyway, my second run shows me I am in great shape, and I am looking forward to the slalom." His second run was the second-fastest of the day.

The reality of Tomba's plight soured the mood of dozens of his fans, who flew to the championships from Bologna and nearby towns to witness what they hoped would be a replay of his showing in Calgary.

"Tomba proved that he's a contender and threat," said Austria's Helmut Mayer, who used the fastest afternoon run to improve eight places and win the silver medal. "He can go for a medal in the slalom."

Tomba, whose first-run time of 1:19.82 left him in 15th place, had a 1:20.29 in the afternoon to finish seventh in 2:40.11.

U.S. Skaters Getting Cheers But No Flowers

BALTIMORE — The U.S. figure skating championships here are moving along faster than in previous years, with shorter delays between the completion of one program and the start of another.

The reason? No flowers. Or, to be more accurate, hardly any flowers.

The U.S. Figure Skating Association realized during the 1988 championships at Denver that the custom of allowing the audience to give kisses, flowers and other gifts to skaters was getting a little out of hand. It was taking the competitors and volunteer "flower girls" several minutes to clear the ice between routines.

To limit the custom, the association voted to prohibit floral vendors in the host arenas. The association also spread the word through the Baltimore media that they would prefer the fans saved the daffodils and roses for less public occasions.

So far, the move has been fairly successful. But one skater was given a banana.

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SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	22	14	.611	—
Philadelphia	20	16	.556	2
Boston	20	16	.556	2
New Jersey	10	26	.278	16
Washington	17	28	.378	12 1/2
Charlotte	12	33	.273	19

Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cleveland	35	11	.761	—
Detroit	31	15	.673	4
Minneapolis	29	17	.628	6 1/2
Atlanta	28	19	.596	7 1/2
Chicago	27	19	.587	8
Indiana	11	26	.294	24

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	28	14	.667	—
Utah	22	20	.524	6
Dallas	22	20	.524	6
Denver	25	23	.521	7
San Antonio	12	33	.261	21
Phoenix	5	40	.111	22 1/2

Pacific Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
L.A. Lakers	29	17	.628	—
Phoenix	27	17	.612	2 1/2
Seattle	26	18	.593	3 1/2
Golden State	25	20	.556	4 1/2
Portland	25	21	.543	5 1/2
Sacramento	14	32	.304	17 1/2
A.C. Clippers	11	27	.292	21 1/2

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cleveland	35	11	.761	—
Atlanta	28	19	.596	7 1/2
Charlotte	12	33	.273	19
Washington	17	28	.378	12 1/2
Philadelphia	20	16	.556	2
Boston	20	16	.556	2
New York	22	14	.611	—
San Antonio	12	33	.261	21
Phoenix	5	40	.111	22 1/2

1989-90 World Cup Tour

* Tentative schedule announced by the International Ski Federation (FIS):

Feb. 13-15: Thredbo, Australia, slalom and giant slalom.

Feb. 16-18: Park City, Utah, slalom and giant slalom.

Feb. 19-21: Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy, slalom and giant slalom.

Feb. 22-24: Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy, slalom and giant slalom.

Feb. 25-27: Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy, slalom and giant slalom.

Feb. 28-30: Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy, slalom and giant slalom.

Feb. 31: Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy, slalom and giant slalom.

Mar. 1-3: Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy, slalom and giant slalom.

Mar. 4-6: Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy, slalom and giant slalom.

Mar. 7-9: Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy, slalom and giant slalom.

Mar. 10-12: Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy, slalom and giant slalom.

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May 10-12: Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy, slalom and giant slalom.

May 13-15: Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy, slalom and giant slalom.

Selected College Scores

EAST

Concordia 75, Northampton 44

La Salle 85, Army 67

Marquette 84, Missouri 53

Rhode Island 106, Massachusetts 74

Rutgers 75, Duquesne 74

Tennessee 94, Georgia Washington 65

West Virginia 81, Marshall 75

Ala.-Birmingham 86, W. Kentucky 70

Centenary 114, Ark.-Little Rock 112

N. Carolina St. 96, North Carolina 88

Old Dominion 76, South Florida 70

S. Mississippi 94, South Alabama 82

VMI 74, Radford 64

Indiana 82, Indiana St. 78

Illinois 62, Ohio St. 46

Indiana 72, Northwestern 54

Kansas St. 104, Iowa St. 89

Michigan 106, Iowa 107, 2OT

S. Illinois 82, Indiana St. 78

Illinois 62, Ohio St. 46

Indiana 72, Northwestern 54

Kansas St. 104, Iowa St. 89

Michigan 106, Iowa 107, 2OT

S. Illinois 82, Indiana St. 78

Illinois 62, Ohio St. 46

Indiana 72, Northwestern 54

Kansas St. 104, Iowa St. 89

Michigan 106, Iowa 107, 2OT

S. Illinois 82, Indiana St. 78

Illinois 62, Ohio St. 46

Indiana 72, Northwestern 54

Kansas St. 104, Iowa St. 89

Michigan 106, Iowa 107, 2OT

S. Illinois 82, Indiana St. 78

Illinois 62, Ohio St. 46

Indiana 72, Northwestern 54

Kansas St. 104, Iowa St. 89

Michigan 106, Iowa 107, 2OT

S. Illinois 82, Indiana St. 78

Illinois 62, Ohio St. 46

Indiana 72, Northwestern 54

Kansas St. 104, Iowa St. 89

Michigan 106, Iowa 107, 2OT

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HOCKEY

NHL Standings

WALEN CONFERENCE

Pacific Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Pittsburgh	21	10	5	47	253	228
NY Rangers	19	19	5	44	225	199
Washington	27	19	10	64	177	180
Philadelphia	27	25	3	57	278	258
New Jersey	20	25	10	50	186	229
NY Islanders	18	32	2	37	174	223

Atlantic Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Montreal	27	14	8	62	218	142
Quebec	22	23	11	55	184	182
Buffalo	24	25	6	54	198	211
Hartford	22	28	4	48	195	192
Ottawa	19	25	4	41	191	221

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Metropolitan Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Detroit	24	24	6	54	219	227
St. Louis	22	24	10	54	188	197
St. Paul	18	24	12	48	183	205
Chicago	16	29	4	43	211	225
Toronto	17	32	2	36	154	222

Central Division

Winnipeg	18	26	9	45	708	217
THURSDAY'S RESULTS						

